







MERRIMACK

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION,
FROM
1861 TO 1865.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES;
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS; RECON-
STRUCTION PROCEEDINGS; PROCLAMATIONS,
STATISTICAL TABLES, ETC.

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RECORD OF THE REBELLION.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The Slaveholders' Rebellion, the seeds of which had been germinating for more than thirty years, was formally inaugurated in November, 1860. The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency was the pretense under which the conspiracy was set on foot. The time was propitious. The country was virtually without a government; those who held the reins of power, with few exceptions, were the master-spirits of the insurrection; the public funds were prostituted to the uses of treason; the arms of the nation had been transferred to southern depots; the keys of our public arsenals were in disloyal hands; our army was so dispersed that it could be of no assistance to the country it preferred to serve; our navy was absent in distant seas. The government was at the mercy of men who had sworn to destroy it!

Secession of the State of South Carolina.

On November 9, 1860, the shipping in Charleston harbor hoisted the Palmetto flag and the same day an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove the government arms to Fort Moultrie. On the 10th a bill calling a State convention passed the Legislature of South Carolina. The Convention met at Columbia on the 17th of December, adjourned to Charleston on account of the small-pox, and on the 20th, passed an ordinance of secession, by a unanimous vote. December 24, 1860, Governor Pickens issued a proclamation declaring South Caro-

lina a "separate, sovereign, free and independent State," "with the right to levy war, conclude peace," etc., etc. On the night of the 26th, Major Anderson transferred his small force from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, in order to strengthen his position, and on the following day, Fort Moultrie and other Federal possessions were seized in the name of the revolted State.

Secession of Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

In the meantime other States had prepared to follow the lead of South Carolina. Meetings were held in the principal cities of the South, and the secession of that State was celebrated by bonfires, the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of approval. In Georgia secession was feebly resisted by Alexander H. Stephens and others; but they yielded after a brief struggle. The Legislature met at Milledgeville December 19th, at which a convention of Southern States was urged; and an address to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida issued. January 3, 1861, Forts Pulaski and Jackson were seized by order of Governor Brown; on the 16th the convention met at the Capitol, and on the 19th, an ordinance of secession was passed by a vote of 208 to 89. Subsequently the ordinance was signed by nearly all the members.

Alabama and Florida were even more prompt; the former called a convention at Montgomery, on January 7, 1861, at which an ordinance of secession was passed on the 11th, by a vote of 61 to 11, and a convention of disloyal States to meet at that place February 4th was recommended. The latter State held a convention at Tallahassee on the 3d of January; occupied some days in preliminary arrangements; proclaimed her "grievances" in a series of resolutions on the 7th, and adopted an ordinance of secession on the 11th, by a vote of 62 to 7.

Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas follow suit.

Mississippi called a convention at Jackson, January 7, 1861; a committee was appointed with instructions to report, as speedily as possible, an ordinance providing for the immediate with-

drawal of the State from the Federal Union. The ordinance was passed on the 9th, by a vote of 84 to 15, and on the day following, the forts and other government property were seized.

Louisiana called a convention to meet at Baton Rouge January 23, 1861; at which an ordinance of secession was passed the 26th, by a vote of 113 to 17. A proposition to refer it to the people was voted down. Simultaneously with the passage of this ordinance, the United States branch mint, custom-house, the arsenal at Baton Rouge, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the revenue cutters *Robert McClelland* and *Lewis Cass* and the marine hospital, were severally seized.

The treachery of General Twiggs had made the work of treason easy in Texas. A State convention met at Galveston February 1, 1861, and passed an ordinance of secession, to be voted on by the people February 22d, and if adopted, to take effect March 1st. The State was declared out of the Union March 4th, Governor Houston was deposed, and on March 6th Fort Brown surrendered by arrangement between Captain Hill and the Texas Commissioners.

Jefferson Davis Elected President of the Seceded States.

By agreement between the six seceded States, the Southern Congress met at Montgomery, February 4, 1861. Howell Cobb, late Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, presided. A "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America" was formed, to "continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent constitution or confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichever shall first occur." [Substantially same as the Constitution of the United States.] It was adopted February 8th, and on the same day Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States." On the 18th, Mr. Davis was inaugurated, and on the 21st, he nominated the members of his Cabinet. Among the acts of the Montgomery Congress was one declaring the establishment of the free navigation of the Missis-

Mississippi river. March 11, 1861, the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America was adopted.

Apathy of the General Government.

During all this time the General Government remained passive. The President (James Buchanan) claimed that he had no power to resist the rebellion, while Secretary Floyd used the War Department for the benefit of treason, and Secretary Thompson held the position of an acknowledged spy. The accession of Messrs. Dix and Holt to the places made vacant by the resignation of those disloyal Cabinet officers, imparted new vigor to the Federal arm; but the conspiracy had obtained such headway, that they were comparatively powerless. The steamship *Star of the West*, with reinforcements for Major Anderson, was fired upon from Fort Moultrie and the battery at Morris Island, on the 9th of January, and compelled to put out to sea. Major Anderson demanded explanations, and was informed that the act had the sanction of the government of South Carolina.

Attitude of the Border States.

February 9, 1861, Tennessee, and on the 1st of March Missouri, voted against secession. North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky severally professed a desire to remain in the Union, if certain concessions were granted. Various plans of adjustment were proposed in Congress, the most important of which was that proposing amendments to the Constitution declaring that slavery be prohibited in all territories north of $36^{\circ} 30'$, and protected in all those south of that line. Resolutions guaranteeing non-interference with slavery in any State of the Union passed the House by a unanimous vote. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three also passed both Houses by a constitutional majority. A Peace Conference, composed of delegates from some twenty States, met at Washington the 1st of February, and permanently organized, February 5, 1861, with ex-President John Tyler as Chairman. The sessions continued until the 27th of the month, when a plan of adjustment, similar

to that proposed in Congress, was agreed upon by a majority of the Commissioners.

Attack upon and Capture of Fort Sumter, S. C.

President Lincoln's inaugural, delivered March 4, 1861, foreshadowed a pacific policy, but declared an intention to assert the supremacy of the Constitution by "holding and possessing" the government property. The Southern Commissioners, sent to demand the recognition of the Confederate Government, were informed, on the 9th of April, that they would not be recognized in their official capacity. The garrison at Fort Sumter being in a famishing condition, an attempt was made to supply it with provisions. This was resisted, and General Beauregard received orders from the Confederate Government to reduce the fort. On the 11th of April he summoned Major Anderson to evacuate. The latter refusing, fire was opened on Fort Sumter, on the morning of April 12, 1861, from Fort Moultrie and the adjacent batteries. The fire was returned, and the bombardment continued with slight intermission for thirty-four hours, when, the works within the fort taking fire, the feeble garrison was compelled to surrender. The evacuation took place Sunday, the 14th, when Major Anderson and his command embarked for New York. The Federal force was 100, including laborers; that of the Confederates about 7,000.

President Lincoln Calls for Troops to Suppress the Rebellion.

The seizure of Fort Sumter revolutionized public sentiment in the North. On the 15th of April, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 troops to suppress the rebellion, and ordering an extra session of Congress to meet on the 4th of July. The free States responded promptly, while the border slave States, with the exception of Delaware, denounced the proclamation as an "attack upon the South." April 17th, Virginia passed an ordinance "repealing the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of Virginia," which action was subsequently ratified by a pretended vote of the people. On the 24th of the same month, she "deeded" her sovereignty to the

“Confederate States.” The western part of the State, however, repudiated the transfer, and organized a separate State government.

Attack upon Federal Troops passing through Baltimore, Md.

Washington being menaced by the Confederates, troops were ordered to its defense as fast as they could be raised. The first to respond were a regiment from Pennsylvania and one from Massachusetts. The former, being unarmed, was driven back, on arriving at Baltimore; the latter was assailed on its passage through the city, and four of its members killed and thirty wounded. This occurred April 19th, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The railroad track was torn up and the bridges destroyed by the secessionists, from Havre de Grace to the city, and troops en route to the National capital were compelled to go by way of Annapolis. This condition continued until May 13th, when General Butler sent a detachment through the city, and took possession of Federal Hill.

Destruction of the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va.

The rebellion in Virginia had in the meantime assumed formidable proportions. A force was sent to seize Harper's Ferry, but Lieutenant Jones, commandant, being apprised of the intention, destroyed the greater portion of the arms, fired the armory, and withdrew at night with his small command, making a forced march, arriving at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on the morning of April 19th. A similar attack being meditated upon Norfolk Navy Yard, orders were given to load the vessels in the harbor with the munitions in store, and run them out; but before they could or would be obeyed, the channel was blocked with sunken vessels, and the *Cumberland* alone was able to get out to sea. To prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, eleven vessels were scuttled and set on fire, and the buildings of the Navy Yard destroyed. The destruction, however, was incomplete, as several of the vessels were subsequently raised by the Confederates and a large amount of ordnance recovered.

Southern Ports Blockaded.

April 17, 1861, Jefferson Davis proclaimed his scheme of piracy; on the 19th of the same month, President Lincoln issued a proclamation announcing the blockade of all the southern ports, and on the 27th, ordered the extension of the blockade to the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. On May 3d, he issued another proclamation, calling into service 42,000 volunteers, to serve for three years, and increasing the regular army by 22,714 men.

Doubtful Attitude of the Remaining Slave States.

The rebellion spread rapidly over the remaining slave States. The Legislature of Tennessee passed a declaration of independence, to be submitted to the people on June 8, 1861, and a military league was formed with the Confederate States. The election in the western and central parts of the State resulted in a large majority for, and in the eastern counties in an equally large majority against, secession.

April 18, 1861, a State Convention in Arkansas passed an ordinance submitting the question of secession to the people, and on the 6th of May, by a unanimous vote, passed an ordinance of secession, and also repealed the ordinances and laws by which the State became a member of the Union.

In North Carolina an ordinance of secession, and one ratifying the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, were passed May 21st, and a proposition to submit to the people defeated by a vote of 73 to 34.

Kentucky maintained a doubtful attitude. Governor Magoffin refused to comply with the President's requisition for troops, and on the 20th of May issued a proclamation warning both the Federal and Confederate Governments, against making any occupation within the State. A similar position was taken by the "Border State Convention," held at Frankfort.

Attack on Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri maintained a similar attitude. The governor of that State, however, was deep in the councils of the Secessionists.

Troops hostile to the Government were organized, and on the 10th of May, Captain Lyon, at the head of a small force, surprised and surrounded "Camp Jackson," near St. Louis, and captured 639 prisoners, who were subsequently released on taking the oath of allegiance. On the return of his command to the city, they were set upon by the rabble, on whom they were compelled to fire, killing 27 persons and wounding a large number. On the following day, General Harney, who had been placed in command of the Western Department, issued a proclamation pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve the peace, and ordering a battalion of regulars to be placed under the direction of the police commissioners. He also entered into an agreement with the State authorities for the suspension of hostilities, which was violated by Governor Jackson and the Legislature. Harney was superseded, and Captain Lyon, promoted to the rank of General, became commander *de facto*. Jackson having failed in inducing the Federal authorities to withdraw their troops from the State, threw off the disguise of Unionism, espoused the interests of the Confederates, fled from Jefferson City in great haste, issued a proclamation calling for 50,000 troops to "repel invasion," and joined General Price, who commanded a large force in Northern Missouri. He was pursued by General Lyon, who gave the Confederate forces battle at Boonville, June 17th, and dispersed them after a short engagement, the latter leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Confederates driven from the Valley of the Kanawha.

At the same time the war was vigorously prosecuted in Western Virginia. A Confederate camp, 2,000 strong, was surprised by two columns of Federals under Colonel Kelley, June 2d, and put to flight with considerable loss, leaving their arms and equipments behind. Several minor engagements, with no decisive results, followed. General McClellan, commander of the Department of Ohio, gained a series of brilliant victories. July 11, 1861, a body of Ohio and Indiana troops under General Rosecrans met the enemy under Colonel Pegram at Rich Mountain, in which

60 of the latter were killed, their guns and equipage taken, and the remnant of the command, 600 strong, compelled to surrender as prisoners of war. Two days after, the enemy under General Garnett were overtaken near Laurel Hill by General Morris, and defeated with a loss stated at several hundreds, including the commander. On the 19th of the month, General McClellan announced, in an address to his troops, that they "had annihilated two armies, killed more than 250 of the enemy, and expelled them from the valley of the Kanawha."

Assassination of Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth.

Even graver, though less encouraging events were transpiring on the line of the Potomac. Virginia was first invaded by the Federal forces on the morning of May 24th. Shortly after midnight, the N. Y. Zouaves, under the gallant Ellsworth, embarked for Alexandria and effected a landing about 3 A. M. While the main body were removing the rails leading to the interior, Colonel Ellsworth, with two or three men, proceeded to the Marshall House to tear down a secession flag that floated above it. On his way down stairs he was shot dead by the proprietor, Jackson, who in turn was instantly killed by Private Francis E. Brownell, of Troy, N. Y. On the 1st of June, Lieutenant Tompkins, at the head of a cavalry company of regulars, entered Fairfax Court House, engaged a large force of the enemy, and returned in safety with five prisoners.

Unsuccessful Federal attack on Great Bethel, Va.

General Banks succeeded General Butler at Fortress McHenry, the latter being transferred to Fortress Monroe. June 9, 1861, General Butler resolved to attack two Confederate forts at Little and Great Bethel. The expedition was under command of General Pierce, and set out at night. Two regiments of Colonel Bendix and of Colonel Townsend fired upon each other by mistake, killing and wounding 21 men. Finding the first post deserted, they marched upon Great Bethel, when they encountered a masked battery, which they endeavored in vain to storm. After fighting an hour and a half, they retired with a loss of 16

killed and 34 wounded. On the 17th of the same month, General Schenck, with the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, made a reconnoissance by railroad to Vienna, W. Va. Near that place, at a bend in the road, a masked battery opened upon him, killing several of his men. The Federal troops ultimately cut their way out of the ambuscade and returned to head-quarters, carrying their wounded with them.

Congress Convenes in Extra Session.

An extra session of Congress met July 4, 1861. Bills sanctioning the acts of the President, authorizing a national loan of \$250,000,000, a direct tax of \$20,000,000, amendatory of the tariff, increasing the military establishment of the government, allowing the executive to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, defining and punishing treason, confiscating the property of rebels, etc., etc., were passed.

Forward Movement of the Federal Army.

The country became impatient for more decisive movements, and the cry of "On to Richmond!" became the watchword of the more radical press and politicians. The Cabinet was divided, General Scott was overruled, and the order for the advance of the "Grand Army" upon the Confederate capital was given. General Patterson, who crossed the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, July 2d, with a force of some 32,000 men, was directed to follow up the Confederate forces under General Johnston, and prevent their junction with the main body stationed at Manassas. This order he neglected to obey. General McDowell crossed the Potomac July 7, 1861, and on the night of the 16th, left Arlington on the fatal expedition against Richmond. His army, consisting of some 42,000 men, marched without opposition upon Fairfax Court House. His design was to reach Centreville, on the 17th, and give the enemy battle on the 19th, but a delay of two full days was caused by obstructions, the condition of the men, etc.

The First Battle of Bull Run, Va.

On the 18th, a division of the Grand Army under General Tyler, having advanced some three miles beyond Centreville, were suddenly opposed by a number of masked batteries on the opposite side of Bull Run creek, which they endeavored in vain to storm. After a sharp engagement, the Federal troops retired with considerable loss. On the morning of the 21st, the attack was renewed. The division under General Tyler opened fire at half-past six A. M., on the enemy's batteries, but the latter did not respond. General Hunter in the meantime advanced with a view to gain the rear of the hostile batteries, but found the distance greater than he had supposed. He crossed Blackburn's Ford, and reinforced by Heintzelman's division, advanced toward the Warrington turnpike, while Tyler fired upon the bodies of the enemy who were advancing in front of him upon the troops who had just crossed. The main scene of action occurred on the west side of Bull Run, between Sudley Springs and the Warrington turnpike.

The Confederates Reinforced by General Johnston.

The Confederates were gradually driven back for a mile and a half beyond the road, when they were reinforced by General Johnston, who arrived by a forced march from Winchester. The fresh troops threw themselves into the woods on the Union right, and drove back the Federal forces, who were exhausted with six hours' fighting. A panic commencing among the Federal teamsters, soon communicated itself to the soldiers, and the retreat degenerated into a disgraceful rout. Efforts were made to check the flying forces, but in vain; and the wreck of the "Grand Army" arrived in Washington the following day. The Fourth Pennsylvania and the battery of volunteer artillery of the Eighth New York militia, whose time expired on the day of battle, "*moved to the rear to the music of the enemy's cannon!*" The number of Federal troops who crossed Bull Run and were thus actively engaged, was 18,000, and the loss was as follows: Officers, 19 killed and 64 wounded; privates 462 killed and 947

wounded; total, 481 killed and 1,011 wounded. The number of prisoners, "missing," etc., was 1,460. The loss of arms, etc., was 17 rifled cannon, 8 smooth-bores, 2,500 muskets, 8,000 knapsacks and blankets.

Reorganization of the Army of the Potomac.

General McClellan was immediately summoned to Washington, placed in command of the forces on the Potomac, and set to work to reorganize the demoralized army. Orders for fresh troops were issued to the Governors of the different States, and the places of the regiments whose time had expired were soon filled.

In the meantime the rebellion had assumed formidable proportions in Missouri. Colonel Franz Siegel met the Confederates under General Rains near Carthage, July 5th, and gained a decided advantage against overwhelming odds, after which he retreated to Springfield, toward which General Lyon was advancing. The latter learning that General McCulloch was marching from the south at the head of a large army, resolved to give him battle, and on the evening of August 9th, at the head of 5,500 troops, marched out to meet him. Having asked in vain for reinforcements, he went into the battle with the firm conviction that he should fall. He engaged the enemy next morning a few miles from the city, fought with rare courage, and fell early in the action. Siegel took command and slowly retreated, first to Springfield and then to Rolla. The enemy were too much cut up to pursue. The Federal loss was 223 killed, 721 wounded and 291 missing. Confederate loss 265 killed and 800 wounded.

General Fremont Proclaims Martial Law in Missouri.

General Fremont, having assumed command of the Western Department, proclaimed martial law in St. Louis, August 14, 1861, and on the 31st of the month, issued a proclamation placing the State under martial law, declaring that all persons found with arms in their hands against the government within the military lines should be shot, and granting freedom to the slaves of rebels. The proclamation was subsequently modified

by order of the President, so as to conform to the act of Congress respecting the confiscation of rebel property. Several minor battles were fought, with various success, General Lane gaining considerable victories on the western border. General Price advanced north-west with a force of some 25,000 Confederates, and, on the 12th of September, appeared before Lexington, which was defended by Colonel Mulligan with a force of 3,500 men. The siege continued until the 20th, when Colonel Mulligan despairing of reinforcements, was forced to surrender. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was about 150.

The Confederate Forces Invade Kentucky.

September 4, 1861, Kentucky was invaded by the Confederate forces under General Polk, who occupied Columbus. The Legislature passed resolutions directing the Governor to use military force to repel the invasion. General Anderson was appointed to the command of the Federal forces, but on account of ill health subsequently resigned in favor of General Sherman. Fresh troops under Generals Buckner and Zollicoffer poured in from the south, and the Cumberland Gap and other strong points were occupied, on the ground that the safety of Tennessee demanded it! Several arrests were made, among others that of James B. Clay and ex-Governor Morehead. Ex-Vice-President Breckenridge sought safety in flight.

Capture of Confederate Forts at Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

August 27, 1861, a fleet of seven vessels, with several transports, under Commodore Stringham, and a force of some 800 men under General Butler, sailed from Fortress Monroe; they arrived off Hatteras Inlet on the afternoon of the 29th, when 315 troops were landed during a severe gale. On the following morning our war ships commenced shelling the Confederate forts. The action lasted some three hours, when the enemy lowered his colors, and our soldiers marched upon the works at double quick. Commodore Barron, the Confederate commander, surrendered unconditionally, together with his forces to the number of 715. On the 7th of October, the Confederates, with

6 steamers and 3,000 troops, attempted to retake the forts, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Federal Victory at Carnifex Ferry.

On the 10th of September, General Rosecrans met General Floyd, at Carnifex Ferry, and put his forces to rout, with heavy loss. The Federal loss was 16 killed and 102 wounded. On the 23rd of the same month, General Kelley attacked the enemy in large force, at Romney, defeated them after a short engagement, killed 35, with a loss of 3 killed on his own side, and took all the enemy's cannon. Several other skirmishes occurred, but with no decisive results.

The night of October 9th, the Confederates landed, with some 900 men, on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., and attacked Wilson's Zouaves, whom they surprised, and a part of whose camps they destroyed. They were met by a small force of regulars and put to flight, with terrible slaughter. Before they could embark, 350 of their number were killed or wounded.

On the night of October 12th, Captain Hollins attacked our blockading squadron at the head of the passes of the Mississippi. He ran his "turtle" ship by accident into the *Vincennes*, cutting a hole in her side, but not seriously injuring her, and disabling his own vessel. One or two of our ships grounded, but were got off without much difficulty.

Ambuscade of Federal Troops in Virginia.

October 21, 1861, portions of the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Twentieth the "California" and Tammany regiments, under command of General Edward D. Baker, crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and ascended Ball's Bluff on the Virginia side. They were surprised by the enemy, from 7,000 to 10,000 strong, who were in ambush, when a desperate battle ensued. General Baker fell, mortally wounded, at an early stage of the engagement, when Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany regiment, assumed command. The Federal troops, yielding to superior numbers, retreated to the river, and succeeded, some by crossing upon a skiff, but the greatest number by swimming, in

reaching an adjacent island. Many were, however, drowned in the effort to escape. Federal loss estimated at killed, 223; wounded, 226; missing, 445. The Confederate loss was 36 killed, and 264 wounded.

General McClellan supersedes General Scott.

On October 31, 1861, General Scott resigned as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army, on account of old age and its attendant infirmities, and was succeeded by General George B. McClellan. General Scott a few days after sailed for Europe.

At the same time, affairs in Missouri bore a gloomy aspect. Charges of extravagance and incompetency were preferred against General Fremont. The Secretary of War, accompanied by Adjutant-General Thomas, visited that State for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the Western Department; the result of which was a report by the latter, severely censuring General Fremont. The "Pathfinder" was in the meantime pursuing General Price. October 25, 1861, his body guard, 150 strong, and White's Prairie Scouts, made a sudden advance upon Springfield, and put 2,000 Confederates to flight, with a loss of but 18 killed, 27 wounded, and 10 missing. The Confederate loss was 106 killed. Four days later, General Fremont entered the town at the head of his army. On the 1st of November, he received the order for his removal; but did not proclaim it until two days later. He was superseded by General Hunter, who in turn was superseded by General Halleck.

A Naval Expedition Sails for Port Royal, S. C.

October 29, 1861, the great naval expedition, which had been fitting out for several weeks, sailed for the southern coast. It consisted of seventy-five vessels of various sizes and descriptions, and 15,000 troops; the former under command of Commodore Dupont; the latter under command of General Sherman. It encountered two heavy gales, one off Hatteras and the other off Charleston, during which the *Union*, *Osceola* and one or two smaller vessels were lost. The expedition arrived at Port Royal, South Carolina, November 4th, when it was greeted

by Commodore Tatnall and his mosquito fleet; which soon withdrew in disgust. On the following day, Commodore Tatnall renewed his "attack," but a few shots from our big guns effectually disposed of him. The 6th, the weather being stormy, nothing was done.

Surrender of Forts Walker and Beauregard.

On the morning of November 7th, Commodore Dupont engaged the Confederate forts, Beauregard, of 32 guns, and Walker, of 15 guns; the *Wabash* leading the way, and the other war ships and gunboats following. The batteries from the shore replied with spirit. The action commenced at twenty minutes past nine, A. M., and lasted until half-past two, P. M., when the batteries were silenced, the forts evacuated, and the Stars and Stripes planted on South Carolina soil. Soon after, the Seventh Connecticut regiment landed and took possession of Fort Walker; and on the following morning our flag waved over Fort Beauregard. Beaufort was also temporarily occupied, the whole white population, with the exception of one man, having fled. The Confederate troops, estimated at full 5,000, retreated before the Federal troops could land, leaving arms, baggage, and personal valuables behind. The Federal loss was 8 killed and 23 wounded. Simultaneously with this, our troops gained a brilliant success in Eastern Kentucky. At Prestonburgh our army divided into two columns: one under Colonel Sill, and the other under General Nelson; the former had several successful skirmishes, and a more serious engagement at Piketown, where he attacked the enemy in the rear, and put him to flight. The latter met the Confederates at Ivy Creek, and gained a victory over them; killing 18, wounding 45, and capturing 200 prisoners.

Repulse of Federal Troops at Belmont, Mo.

On the night of the 6th of November, an expedition some 6,000 strong, under command of Generals Grant and McClermand, left Cairo for the South. On the morning of the following day, they arrived at Belmont, Mo. (nearly opposite

Columbus, Ky.), where they encountered the enemy, in large force. The latter, after a spirited engagement, were driven from their position, their camp, 12 pieces of artillery, a large amount of arms, ammunition, stores, etc., etc., and 300 prisoners taken. The Confederates being reinforced, the battle was renewed; our troops were attacked while embarking, and a fearful slaughter, on both sides, ensued. The Federal loss was: killed, 90; wounded, 173; missing, 235. The loss of the enemy was 261 killed, 427 wounded, and 278 missing.

Arrest of Confederate Ministers Slidell and Mason.

November 8, 1861, Commodore Wilkes captured Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Confederate Plenipotentiaries to France and England. Stopping at Havana, on his return from the African coast, and learning of their intended departure from that port, in the British mail steamer *Trent*, he determined to intercept them. Overtaking them in the straits of the Bahamas, he brought the ship to, by a gun across her bow, arrested the "Ministers" and their secretaries, and arrived at Fortress Monroe with his prisoners. Agreeably to orders from Washington, he sailed for Boston with his distinguished prisoners, where he consigned them to the hospitalities of the Commandant of Fort Warren. On December 26th, Secretary Seward announced to Lord Lyons the determination of the Federal government to accede to the demand of England for their surrender.

November 18, 1861, the Virginia "Peninsula" (Accomac and Northampton) was occupied by our troops, 3,000 Confederates were dispersed, and the supremacy of the Federal authority asserted.

November 23, Colonel Brown, commander at Fort Pickens, opened fire upon the Confederates under General Bragg. He was assisted by the war ships *Niagara* and *Richmond*. The firing continued all day, and was renewed the following day. Fort McRea was honeycombed, Warrington was nearly destroyed, and the Pensacola navy yard partially burned. Federal loss, 5 killed and 7 wounded. That of the enemy, 5 killed and 23 wounded.

The Confederates Driven out of Western Virginia.

December 13, 1861, 750 Federal troops under Colonel Milroy engaged the enemy, nearly 2,000 strong, at Camp Alleghany, Western Virginia, and after a short but desperate engagement, put them to rout, killing and wounding 116. By this action the Confederates were finally driven out of Western Virginia.

December 17, a regiment of Indiana troops under Colonel Mellick, attacked a regiment of Texan Rangers at Green River, Ky. The engagement lasted over two hours, when the latter fled, leaving 33 of their dead on the field. Our loss was 10 killed and 22 wounded.

December 12, General Pope surprised a Confederate camp near Clinton, Mo., broke it up, took 250 prisoners, 70 wagons filled with clothing and other valuable trophies. On December 18th, another division of his army, under Colonel Davis, surprised another camp near Milford in the same State, took 1,300 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, 55 wagons, a large number of tents, several hundred horses, etc.

December 20, General Ord's brigade of the Army of the Potomac engaged the enemy near Drainesville, Va., and gained a brilliant victory over them. Our loss was 7 killed and 61 wounded; that of the enemy 43 killed, and 143 wounded.

The Situation at the Opening of 1862.

The Potomac was blockaded and the enemy still continued more or less indirectly to menace Washington. They occupied Manassas, the peninsula above Fortress Monroe, Thoroughfare Gap, and the other keys to the Shenandoah Valley. In the West they were still aggressive. They occupied Southern and Southwestern Kentucky; held Bowling Green and Cumberland Gap; dominated over the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and held our flotilla at bay at Columbus. They were masters of the entire southern coast with the exception of Port Royal, Fort Pickens, Ship Island, and one or two insignificant points on the Eastern Florida coast.

The Federal Army Invade North Carolina.

The government was, however, making gigantic preparations to assume the aggressive, both by land and sea. General McClellan was slowly perfecting his scheme of conquest against Virginia; General Halleek was weaving a web of strategy in the West; General Burnside was preparing to invade the North Carolina coast. January 12, 1862, the latter sailed for Hampton Roads with a large fleet and a land force of from 16,000 to 18,000. Its destination, kept a profound secret until after it had departed, was found to be Pamlico Sound, by way of Hatteras Inlet. The expedition encountered fearful storms. Some of the vessels were found to be of so heavy draft as to be unable to cross the bar. The *New York*, with a large quantity of arms, stores, etc., was totally wrecked; while the *Pocahontas* shared a similar fate, 75 horses being drowned on board the latter. Many days were consumed in getting the fleet into the sound.

Investment and Capture of Roanoke Island, N. C.

On the 7th of February, 1862, an attack was commenced on Roanoke Island, N. C., which was strongly fortified by the enemy, and garrisoned by some 4,000 troops, under command of General Henry A. Wise. The attack was opened by gunboats, which bombarded the forts, while the troops landed beyond the reach of their guns. On the morning of the 8th the attack was resumed in earnest. The Federal land forces, commanded by Generals Foster, Parks and Reno, marched through a swamp upon the enemy's intrenchments, suffering considerable loss. The intrenchments were carried by storm, the Confederates abandoning them and running toward the upper end of the island hotly pursued by the Federal forces. There being no means of escape, they unconditionally surrendered to the number of 2,527. The Federal loss was 35 killed and 200 wounded; that of the enemy was less as they fought under cover. Among their killed was Captain O. Jennings Wise, editor of the Richmond Enquirer. The Confederate commander made a lamentable exhibition of cowardice, feigning sickness, skedaddling to Nag's Head, and subsequently

“making a masterly retreat” toward Richmond. On the following day a portion of our fleet pursued the Confederate flotilla as far as Elizabeth City, where the latter, under command of Commodore Lynch was overhauled, and four gunboats destroyed. Edenton, Elizabeth City and other towns in North Carolina were subsequently occupied by the Federal forces.

Federal Bayonet Charge at Mill Springs, Ky.

Simultaneously with these brilliant triumphs, operations even on a grander scale were going on in the Southwest. On the 19th of January, 1862, the Federal forces, under General Thomas, met the enemy under Zollicoffer, at Mill Springs, Ky., on the Cumberland river. The action commenced at day-break and lasted until afternoon, when our troops, making a bayonet charge, the enemy broke and fled in confusion behind their intrenchments. They escaped across the river under cover of the darkness. Our loss was only 38 killed and 194 wounded. The enemy left 115 dead on the field, including their commanding general, F. K. Zollicoffer. The Confederate loss was 190 killed and 160 wounded. The Federal forces captured 10 cannon with caissons filled with ammunition, 100 wagons, 1,200 horses and mules, and a large amount of small arms, ammunition, etc.

Capture of Fort Henry by Federal Gunboats.

On the 6th of February Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, was attacked by our flotilla under command of Commodore Foote. This fort mounted 17 guns and 10 mortars, but was occupied by only a sufficient number of men to work the guns. On a hill were encamped some 5,000 troops, who fled on the approach of the Federal forces, and succeeded in reaching Fort Donnelson, some fifteen miles distant. Our land forces, who had disembarked some distance below, did not arrive in time to participate in the engagement, and the victory was therefore wholly a naval one. After a short but vigorous bombardment, General Tighlman and 60 men surrendered, and the Stars and Stripes were planted on the soil of Tennessee. The only casualty on our side was the disabling of the gunboat *Essex* and the scald-

ing a few persons to death. After the capture, three or four gunboats ascended the river as far as Florence, Alabama. They captured two steamers and a gunboat while the enemy burned six steamers loaded with staves to prevent their falling into our hands.

The Confederates Forces Evacuate Bowling Green, Ky.

The enemy, who, to the number of 90,000 occupied Bowling Green, being menaced by General Buell from the north, and by Generals Grant and McClelland from the south, evacuated this famous stronghold, and fell back rapidly toward Tennessee. A portion of them at least were supposed to make an attempt to reinforce Fort Donnellson, while another portion hurried to the defense of Nashville.

Bombardment of Fort Donnellson, Tenn.

But the tide of success had set in favor of the Union armies. General Grant left Fort Henry on the 12th of February, with a large force divided into two divisions, while six regiments had accompanied our flotilla up the river. The fort was garrisoned by 20,000 troops, under the command respectively of Generals Buckner, Pillow and Floyd. It was invested by land on the 12th, and on the following day occasional skirmishing took place. The gunboats, six in number, commanded by Commodore Foote, commenced a vigorous bombardment on the 14th. The water batteries were soon silenced; but not until the steering apparatus of two of our gunboats were shot away, and severe injuries had been inflicted upon the others. The attack by water was found to be impracticable owing to the great elevation of the works; and the disabled vessels were sent to Cairo for repairs.

Temporary Success of the Confederate Sortie.

The enemy, chafing under their confinement, sallied forth from their intrenchments on the morning of the 15th, making a vigorous attack upon McClelland's division, which formed the right of our army. The Federal forces were pressed back for a time and one or two of their batteries temporarily taken. The Union left, under General Smith, was at this critical moment

ordered to attack the enemy's intrenchments. Those were after an obstinate resistance carried, our right again assumed the offensive, the lost ground was regained, the captured batteries were recovered, the enemy were driven back within their lines, and our forces obtained a commanding position, when darkness put a period to the work of carnage.

Unconditional Surrender of Fort Donnelson.

The next morning the Union forces made a simultaneous advance from all points, when a flag of truce came from General Buckner, proposing a conditional surrender. General Grant declined the modest proffer and demanded that it should be *unconditional*. The Confederate general, after protesting against the conditions as "ungenerous and unchivalrous" submitted to the fortunes of war. Fourteen thousand of the enemy laid down their arms — Generals Pillow and Floyd, accompanied by 5,000 troops, having deserted their comrades and ran away during the night. The Federal loss was 446 killed, 1,735 wounded, and 150 missing; that of the Confederates was 231 killed, 1,007 wounded and 13,829 prisoners.

The Federal Forces occupy Nashville, Tenn.

This signal victory created the most unbounded enthusiasm at the North and the wildest consternation at the South. Commodore Foote, taking advantage of the panic existing among the enemy, pushed up the river with five gunboats, reached Clarksville, where the Confederates were supposed to be in large force and occupied it. The enemy had in the meantime fallen back upon Nashville, where it was said the "last ditch" was to be dug. Our forces now appeared against the city from two directions: General Buell from Bowling Green, and General Nelson, with steamers up the Cumberland. The Governor and Legislature immediately left for Memphis, as well as many of the more prominent citizens. The gunboats in process of construction, and the railroad bridges north of the city were destroyed. On the 23d the advance of General Buell appeared opposite the city; Nelson and his column arrived a few hours later. A con-

ference with the local authorities was had on the 25th, resulting in an agreement on terms for formal surrender. On the day following, the mayor issued a proclamation, urging the citizens to resume their usual avocations.

Indian Massacre at Pea Ridge, Ark.

While these brilliant victories were succeeding each other with such marvelous rapidity in Tennessee, our arms were no less successful west of the Mississippi. General Curtiss marched against Price, who occupied Springfield, surprised and put him to rout, pursued him over the line into Arkansas, and defeated him in several minor engagements. The latter, reinforced by McCulloch, Van Dorn and Pike, who commanded a brigade of savages, made a stand at Pea Ridge, Ark. A desperate battle, lasting three days and resulting in a decisive Federal victory, was fought. The action commenced March 6th, when the enemy attacked our right and rear. Next morning our center made the attack, while the enemy vigorously assailed our right, the fight lasting all day at these points. At the close of the day the Federal army had a decided advantage. On the morning of the 8th, General Curtiss changed his front so as to face the enemy; General Sigel drove him from the heights, our center and right pushed forward, driving his left and cross firing on his center. His front was broken and he was driven in confusion through the defiles of "cross-timbers." The fight was in some respects the most desperate of the war. The Indians scalped many of our men, and becoming frenzied with the sight of blood, are said to have turned upon their white allies and committed indiscriminate slaughter. General McCulloch and a large number of prominent Confederate officers fell. The Federal loss was 203 killed, 972 wounded and 174 missing; that of the enemy was 1,100 killed, 2,500 wounded, 1,600 captured and missing.

Capture of Island No. 10, Tenn.

Meanwhile our flotilla and forces designed for the conquest of the Mississippi were active. March 2, 1862, Commodore Foote made a reconnoissance to Columbus, where the enemy were

strongly fortified, and moved against it on the 4th, for the purpose of attacking it. The enemy had, however, evacuated it and fallen back on Island No. 10, forty-five miles below. General Pope, anticipating this, had made a forced march from Hannibal to New Madrid, a few miles below this island, where, after a severe engagement, he established batteries and prepared to prevent the retreat of the enemy toward Memphis. The investment of the island by the Federal fleet commenced March 16th; on the 20th, Commodore Foote telegraphed "that it was harder to take than Columbus." Still our forces "made haste slowly." A canal through a swamp on the main land west of the island, by which a part of our gunboats could pass below it and the passage of the river from the Missouri to the Kentucky shore was cut under direction of Colonel Bissell. General Pope also planted his batteries so as to cut off all access by the river from below. The Confederate gunboats made various attempts to silence or run them, but failed. The investment being thus completed, preparations for an assault were made, when, at midnight on April 7th, two Confederate officers boarded our boats with offers to surrender the island to Commodore Foote. Early next morning our forces landed, but found most of the enemy had fled to the mainland. They were, however, pursued and headed off, from 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners taken, and 100 siege pieces, several field pieces, and an immense quantity of small arms captured.

The Battle at Shiloh, Tenn.

Almost simultaneously with this a great battle was fought at Shiloh, on the shores of the Tennessee river. The enemy, after the capture of Nashville, retreated toward the south-west, established themselves at Corinth, where they were largely reinforced and where they prepared to make a stand. Our advance under General Grant, which had pursued them as far as Pittsburg Landing, was attacked by the combined Confederate forces under Generals Beauregard and Sidney Johnson, on Sunday morning, April 6th. The battle raged with terrific violence for

many hours. Our forces, borne down by superior numbers, gradually retreated toward the river, when our gunboats opened fire upon the advancing foe, and thus saved us from utter rout. General Buell arrived in the evening, immediately crossed the river, and our army thus reinforced assumed the offensive the following morning, the partial disaster of the day before was retrieved and a brilliant victory won. The enemy were driven back to Corinth; General Johnson was killed and General Beauregard wounded in the arm. Our loss was 1,735 killed, 7,882 wounded, and 3,956 (consisting of the brigade of General Prentiss, captured by the enemy on the 6th) "missing." That of the Confederates was 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 captured.

Re-organization of the "Army of Virginia."

Operations in Virginia, which had been partially suspended during the winter, were in the meantime resumed. March 8, 1862, the President issued an order directing the general commanding to organize the "Army of Virginia" into four corps. On the 11th, another order was issued relieving General McClellan from supreme command, and limiting his jurisdiction to operations in the field. The advance of the Federal forces from Washington commenced March 6th, it having been ascertained that the enemy were falling back from their position at Centreville. The latter evacuated Manassas before the arrival of our forces—their extreme rear guard having left but a few hours before the arrival of our advance. They had succeeded in carrying pretty much every thing away, and what they could not bear off, they burned. The pursuit was continued a short distance and then abandoned, and our forces returned toward Washington.

The Federal Army Move "On to Richmond."

It was originally determined by General McClellan to attack Richmond from two points, directly in front and indirectly by way of James river. McClellan embarked at Alexandria, with an army variously estimated at from 90,000 to 120,000 men; went down the Potomac on steamers or transports; landed at Fortress

Monroe, and pushed for Yorktown, which he reached April 4th. This place was strongly fortified, and garrisoned by a considerable force under General Magruder. The attack was opened on the 5th, and the work of investment vigorously commenced. While the work was progressing, several sharp skirmishes occurred, the most important of which took place at Lee's Mills, on the 16th, when the Vermont brigade charged on the enemy's intrenchment, carried and held it against overwhelming odds, but were forced to abandon it, after a loss of 35 killed and 120 wounded. The approaches to the place were finished on the 6th of May, and preparations for a vigorous attack made. During the night, however, the enemy evacuated it, leaving behind 70 heavy guns and a large amount of stores and camp equipage.

Federal Victory at Williamsburg, Va.

They fell back to Williamsburg, their rear closely pressed by our forces. Here they made a stand, and a sharp engagement occurred, resulting in a brilliant Federal success, and a pledge by General McClellan that he would "Drive the enemy to the wall." The Federal loss was 456 killed, 1,400 wounded and 372 missing. That of the enemy, 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Another sanguinary engagement occurred at West Point—an engagement that at one time threatened to prove a disaster, but which finally resulted in our favor. The Confederates ultimately succeeded in making good their retreat toward Richmond. Our troops followed, but, owing to the bad condition of the roads, made comparatively slow progress.

Naval Engagement at Hampton Roads, Va.

Other events equally thrilling, if not equally momentous in their results, signalized the war in the extreme East. The steam frigate *Merrimac*, converted into an anomalous sea monster, suddenly made her appearance in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. Several Federal war ships lay at anchor, among them the *Minnesota* and *Cumberland*. After firing a shot which killed five men, she ran into the latter. The ill-fated vessel fought nobly for a time, but being virtually "stove in," soon began to

sink, and went down with a large number of persons on board. The monster then attacked the *Congress*, and after half an hour's sharp contest, in which the latter was riddled with shot, compelled her to strike her colors. After being run ashore, she was burned to the water's edge. The *Minnesota*, on trying to come to the rescue of her unfortunate sisters, ran aground, but night coming on, the unequal contest was suspended.

The "Monitor" Attacks the "Merrimac."

The rest of our fleet bid fair to be destroyed the following day; but providentially the iron-clad *Monitor* arrived during the night, and next morning boldly attacked the *Merrimac*. A fight without a parallel in naval warfare ensued. It lasted five hours. The combatants frequently ran into each other with all their force, and hammered away at each other with murderous violence. The *Monitor* was struck more than twenty times by balls, without material injury; while the *Merrimac* was so badly disabled that she had to put back to Norfolk for repairs. Our loss during the two days was 369, of whom 136 were killed, wounded or drowned, on board the *Congress*; while nearly an equal number perished on board the *Cumberland*.*

Rout of the Confederates at Winchester, Va.

Our forces under General Shields gained a brilliant victory near Winchester, Va., on the 23d of March. Some 20,000 Confederates, under General Jackson, were encamped near Strasburg. Shields having advanced toward them, suddenly fell back as if afraid to meet them. They followed him rapidly until near Winchester, when he suddenly fell upon them and put them to rout with fearful slaughter. Our own loss was very heavy, aggregating 567 in all. That of the enemy was 80 killed, 342 wounded and 269 prisoners. The houses for nearly twenty miles on the track of the flying foe were filled with the dead and dying. General Shields having been wounded, General Banks led the pursuit in person.

* For more detailed account of battle between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* see page 222 *post*.

Federal Occupation of Newbern and Beaufort, N. C.

While these great victories were being achieved east and west, equally brilliant successes signalized our operations along the southern coasts. General Burnside was dealing hard blows to the rebellion in North Carolina. Newbern was captured March 14, 1862. The vessels comprising this expedition left Hatteras Inlet on the 12th; proceeded up the Neuse river and landed the troops eighteen miles below the town. The latter marched twelve miles during the first day, dragging their cannon by hand, bivouacked for the night, continued the advance at daybreak, and, came upon the enemy's intrenchments, defended by eight regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry, and three heavy batteries. After an engagement of four hours, their works were carried by assault. The enemy retreated in great confusion along the railroad, but prevented successful pursuit by burning the bridges. In the meantime our ships appeared off the town which the Confederates had abandoned, after having set it on fire in several places. But the flames were extinguished by our troops, the place occupied, and the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze. We captured 46 heavy and 18 light guns, 5 steamboats, a number of sailing vessels, a large amount of military stores, and 413 prisoners. The Federal loss was 91 killed and 466 wounded; that of the enemy was somewhat less, as they fought behind intrenchments. Subsequently Beaufort was occupied without opposition, as were several other points of importance. Fort Macon, N. C., was taken on the 25th of April, after a bombardment of four hours.

Victories of the Federal Army in Florida.

Commodore Dupont was at the same time winning brilliant laurels farther south. An expedition sailed from Port Royal early in March for Florida and Fernandina. Jacksonville and St. Augustine were successively taken. Fort Marion also surrendered without resistance, on the 12th of March. Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah river, was also invested after almost incredible labor. It was garrisoned by 400 men and was manned by heavy guns. Our batteries were placed on Tybee Island, from 1,700 to 3,500

yards from the fort. On the 10th of April the enemy was summoned to surrender, and refusing, fire was immediately opened. At the end of eighteen hours' bombardment a breach was effected, but the resistance was kept up twelve hours longer. Preparations for storming it were made, when on the 11th the fort surrendered, with all its stores, guns and garrison. Our loss was only one man killed, and but four were injured within the fort.

Federal Expedition against New Orleans, La.

Commodores Farragut and Porter had long been making preparations for a demonstration against New Orleans. The former commanded the naval squadron, while the latter commanded the fleet of mortars and gunboats fitted out in New York. The vast armada, consisting of forty-five sail, left its rendezvous in the early part of April, ascended the Mississippi, and arrived off Forts Jackson and St. Philip, seventy-five miles below the city, on the 17th of that month. A chain had been stretched across the river, while the forts commanded the stream from opposite banks, for a long distance. The bombardment was opened on the 18th and continued six days. Great damage was done to the forts; while the enemy endeavored to destroy our vessels by hurling fire rafts against them.

The Federal Fleet Pass Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

At length Commodore Farragut determined to pass the forts. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the steamers and gunboats destined for the enterprise, formed in two columns. They consisted of sixteen sail. They were soon discovered by the enemy, and a murderous fire opened from the shores. The *Verona*, which led the advance, engaged the entire Confederate fleet, four of which it destroyed or drove ashore. She then engaged a formidable "ram," which she crippled and set on fire. A second iron-clad Confederate steamer striking her, the gallant ship was run ashore in a sinking condition, after having destroyed six of her antagonists. At the same time the steamship *Brooklyn* engaged the Confederate ram *Manassas*, which had

been relied upon to sweep the "vandal" fleet out of existence, but suffered no material harm. After a sharp engagement with the batteries of Fort St. Philip, she passed. The other vessels followed, each paying their respects to the forts, and each receiving a few shots. The *Mississippi* also encountered the "ram," gave the monster *coup de grace*, and drove it ashore, where it was burned by its crew.

Occupation of New Orleans by the Federal Forces.

The fleet having passed the forts, boldly steamed up for New Orleans. The Chalmette batteries opened fire, but were soon silenced. As it neared the city, the vessels laden with cotton, sugar and molasses, were set on fire, while a vast quantity of cotton on the levee and in the storehouses was also burned. Commodore Farragut demanded the surrender of the place. After some delay, and the emission of divers grandiloquent manifestoes by the mayor, the demand was complied with and our troops disembarked. Formal possession was immediately taken, and the Federal flag once more floated above the city. General Butler arrived soon after and assumed command of the city and Federal forces. Meanwhile Commodore Porter continued the attack on the forts and demanded their surrender, which demand was complied with April 28th. The remainder of the Confederate fleet was also captured or destroyed. Our loss in the entire series of operations was only 36 killed and 193 wounded; that of the enemy was 185 killed, 197 wounded and 400 prisoners.

Surrender of Memphis, Tenn.

Commodore Farragut ascended the Mississippi river with a portion of his fleet, occupied Baton Rouge, and other places, and destroyed several batteries and some of the enemy's steamers. At the same time Commodore Davis, who succeeded Commodore Foote, pursued the Confederate forces and fleet to Fort Wright, where the enemy were strongly fortified, and prepared to make a determined resistance. A long siege ensued. May 8, 1862, the entire Confederate flotilla attacked our gunboats, but after

an hour's engagement retired, with a loss of three of their boats. The siege was continued until the 31st of that month, when it was discovered that it had been abandoned. Our fleet then dropped down as far as Memphis, reaching that place June 5th, where the Confederate flotilla, consisting of eight rams and gunboats, were concentrated. At daylight on the following day, the fight commenced, lasting an hour and a half. The result was that seven of the eight Confederate vessels were captured or destroyed. The only casualty on our side was the wounding of Colonel Ellet, by a pistol shot. The surrender of the city was demanded; the authorities replied that they "had no means of defense," and our forces landed and took possession.

The Federal Armies meet with Reverses.

Important operations were progressing in the East. The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac* followed the evacuation of Yorktown. This occurred May 10th. The enemy, before leaving, destroyed the navy yard. But the tide of success was not uninterrupted. Our fleet, which went up the James river, was arrested in its progress at Fort Darling, Va., on May 15th, and after being exposed to a plunging fire for some time, during which the *Galena* and *Naugatuck* suffered severely, were compelled to turn back. Federal loss, 12 killed and 14 wounded. That of the enemy, 7 killed and 8 wounded. June 10, 1862, our forces under General Hunter made a demonstration on James Island, near Charleston, S. C. Our gunboats cooperated with the land forces — the latter commanded by General Benham. The enemy's works were assailed in three desperate charges; but after five hours' fighting, the attack was abandoned and our troops fell back toward the boats.

Retreat of the Federal Army Under General Banks.

General Banks, too, after proceeding nearly one hundred miles up the Shenandoah valley, and driving the enemy before him beyond New Market, was compelled, partly because the enemy had been reinforced, and partly because he had been stripped of his command, except about 5,000 men, to fall back toward the Poto-

mac. General Jackson, with 20,000 men, was following him up; Colonel Kenly, who was at Front Royal, Va., with 900 men, was attacked and captured May 23d; and his position became not only critical but desperate. General Banks exhibited consummate generalship in his retreat; made a march of fifty-three miles in less than two days; fought the enemy almost constantly as they endeavored to flank him; crossed the Potomac with nearly all his guns and stores, and thus saved his gallant little army from certain capture or destruction.

The Federal Capital Believed to be in Peril.

This movement of the enemy caused great excitement and alarm in Washington. It was believed that the capital was menaced; requisitions for three months' men were made by the War Department upon the respective Governors, and a large number of troops hurried on to the seat of war. At the same time General McDowell, who was supposed to be on his way to co-operate with McClellan, was ordered to press upon Jackson; while Fremont, who commanded the "Mountain Department," was directed to "head him off" and prevent his retreat. The former manœuvred to no purpose; while the latter arrived at Strasburg just in time to see the rear guard of the enemy pass up. He followed rapidly, overtook them at Cross Keys, Va., June 8th, gave them battle and defeated them. Our loss was 125 killed and 500 wounded. That of the enemy, 42 killed and 230 wounded. Jackson, doubtless learning that Shields was getting below him to cut off his retreat, hurried on to Port Republic, fell upon the advance of the latter, forced it back upon the main body and crossed the Shenandoah river in safety. The pursuit was abandoned. The losses in the latter engagement were, Federals, 67 killed, 361 wounded and 574 missing. Confederates, 88 killed, 535 wounded and 34 missing.

The Confederates abandon Corinth, Miss.

Corinth, the stronghold of the Confederates in the Southwest, yielded to the strategy of General Halleck almost without a struggle. The work of investment had been going on for several

weeks. On the 30th of May, every thing was in readiness to commence the assault, when it was discovered that the place had been abandoned. Our forces hastened to occupy it, but found that every thing valuable had been carried away. General Pope, with 40,000 men, started in pursuit, came upon the enemy's rear, captured some 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners and several thousand stand of arms, and followed them up as far as Booneville, when he was ordered to return. General Mitchell was at the same time winning brilliant laurels in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. He captured Hannibal and other important places, and obtained control over a portion of the Mobile and Charleston railroad.

General McClellan's Peninsula Campaign.

The campaign on the Peninsula was in the meanwhile slowly progressing. General McClellan followed the enemy by slow stages as far as the Chickahominy river, which the latter crossed in safety. Our forces occupied the eastern side for some time, owing to the necessity of constructing bridges and roads across the swampy country. Several skirmishes occurred and one or two more serious engagements, the most important of which was that of Hanover Court House, sixteen miles north of Richmond, May 27th. A detachment of General Porter's corps was sent to cut off the communication with the city by the Fredericksburg railroad. A sharp fight, in which we were entirely successful, ensued. Our loss was 53 killed and 344 wounded and missing. That of the enemy was nearly 1,000, including 730 prisoners.

Engagements at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va.

A portion of our army had crossed the Chickahominy, and Casey's division, some 6,000 strong, occupied the extreme advance at Fair Oaks, only five miles from Richmond. The river was swollen by a violent rain-storm, and this small force was thus isolated from the main body of our army. Taking advantage of this, the enemy, on the 31st of May, advanced in overwhelming numbers, fell upon General Casey and drove him back, capturing a portion of his baggage and many of his guns. The retreat

was checked by Heintzelman and Kearney, who were on this side of the river, while Sedgwick and Richardson crossed the river and drove the enemy back at the point of bayonet, recovering all the ground that had been lost. Next morning the latter resumed the fight, but were everywhere repulsed, and fell back within their lines. Our loss was 890 killed, 3,627 wounded, and 1,222 missing. That of the enemy was 2,800 killed, 3,897 wounded 1,300 missing.

The Seven Days' Retreat of the Army of the Potomac.

The Federal lines were being slowly extended toward Richmond; three corps of our army had crossed the Chickahominy, but no important movement took place until toward the close of June. A raid by Stuart's cavalry upon our rear, and other evidences that the enemy had been largely reinforced, rendered our position not only critical but untenable. Our lines, extending over a distance of thirty miles, were liable to be attacked at any point at any moment. Menaced in front, on flank and in rear, and occupying a position imminently unhealthy, General McClellan resolved to attempt the hazardous manœuvre of changing his front, and falling southerly upon the James river. He had sent most of his stores away, and had nearly completed his arrangements, when the enemy, doubtless apprised of his intentions, made an attack upon his extreme right at Mechanicsville, on Thursday, June 26th; skirmishing occurred during the greater part of the day, and toward evening the enemy made a murderous onslaught. They were defeated after a sharp contest, fell back, and our forces occupied the field.

Engagements at Gaines' Mills and Chickahominy.

Next morning the attack was renewed by them, who appeared in overwhelming numbers, and our forces were compelled to fall back to Gaines' Mills. A desperate contest, occupying the entire day, ensued. The enemy, constantly reinforced, hurled brigade after brigade upon our feeble columns. Our brave fellows, borne down by superior numbers, retired slowly, fighting as they went toward the Chickahominy, which they succeeded in cross-

ing by various bridges which were partially destroyed behind them. On Saturday, our army having effected the passage of the stream, was ordered to fall back upon the James river. The wagon train was sent in front, the troops remaining under arms in the intrenchments during the entire day and night.

Battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

Sunday morning the retreat toward the river commenced, the enemy following. A severe fight ensued at Savage Station, our troops retiring during the night, leaving most of their sick and wounded behind them. On Monday, June 30th, the last of the army, with the transportation train, had crossed the White Oak Swamp. It was again attacked, and again retreated at night. Tuesday morning the main body reached James river, exhausted by five days' fighting. A portion of it had intrenched itself on Malvern Hill, when the enemy poured down fresh troops upon it, and the battle was again resumed. It raged with fearful violence for many hours, the enemy's infantry marching up in solid columns, and suffering themselves to be mowed down by the Federal batteries and gunboats by thousands. This terrible work of butchery continued until dark, when the enemy retired in disorder, leaving us masters of the field. The Federal army then fell back to Harrison's Landing, where it remained in comparative quiet for several weeks. The losses in this series of battles were, Federal, killed 1,582, wounded 7,709, and 5,958 missing. Confederates, 2,820 killed, 14,011 wounded and 752 missing.

Ineffectual Bombardment of Vicksburg, Miss.

Our forces in the Southwest were comparatively inactive during the summer of 1862. General Curtiss traversed the whole length of Arkansas, arriving safely at Helena, on the Mississippi. Our fleets on the Mississippi bombarded Vicksburg, but owing to the elevated situation of the town, were unable to reduce it. The enemy, under General Breckinridge, attacked our forces at Baton Rouge, La., on the 5th of August. The design was to assail our forces by land, while the ram *Arkansas*, which had

recently come down the Yazoo river, ran the gauntlet of the Federal gunboats at Vicksburg, and disabled one or two of our vessels — was to co-operate by water. But the “ram” was overhauled by the gunboat *Essex*, and so badly damaged, that it was fired and abandoned by its crew. The enemy was repulsed with great slaughter. Our loss, including General Williams, who died gallantly rallying his men, was 82 killed, 255 wounded and 34 missing. Confederates, 84 killed, 316 wounded and 78 missing. Kentucky, and to some extent Missouri, were overrun by guerilla bands, while our forces in Tennessee were able to do little more than hold their own.

General Pope in Command of the Army of Virginia.

General Pope was called to the command of the “Army of Virginia,” upon which Generals Fremont and Shields resigned. General Halleck was also invested with the title of “Commanding General.” The position of our army on the Peninsula had become critical. The location was unhealthy, and the danger of having its communication interrupted imminent. The order was therefore given General McClellan to evacuate Harrison’s Landing. The withdrawal of the Federal forces was so quietly and successfully accomplished that during the evacuation not a single life was sacrificed or a pound of luggage or stores lost. A portion of our troops went down by water, while the remainder marched overland to Yorktown.

A Series of Federal Disasters.

In the meantime General Pope was diverting the attention of the enemy from McClellan by making a feint upon Gordonsville from the north. August 9th, General Banks encountered Jackson at Cedar Mountain, Va., when a lively but undecisive battle took place. Our loss was 1,400 killed, wounded and prisoners. That of the enemy about was 1,307. After considerable skirmishing, Pope fell back to the north of the Rappahannock. On the 22d of August a body of Confederate cavalry crossed the river, and making a circuit, surprised our head-quarters at Catlett’s Station, and gained a large amount of booty. The

enemy, meanwhile, brought up their entire force from Richmond. A strong detachment was sent north-westward, which passed up the valley between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run hills, proceeded north until opposite Pope's extreme right; passed through Thoroughfare Gap, and August 26th made a sudden dash upon our stores collected at Manassas, and destroyed the railroad track. General Pope, finding that the enemy were attempting to turn his right, marched northward from Warrenton upon Manassas in three columns. One of these, under General Hooker, encountered a portion of the Confederates at Kettle Run, Va., on the 27th, and after a sharp action repulsed them.

Manassas, Va.—Second Battle of Bull Run.

Another column, under McDowell and Sigel, came upon the enemy near Centreville the following day, when a severe battle took place, the enemy falling back to Bull Run. The Confederates being reinforced the battle was resumed on the 30th, when our forces suffered a disastrous repulse. That night Pope fell back upon his intrenchments at Centreville, where he was reinforced by a portion of the "Army of the Potomac." The enemy endeavoring to cut off his retreat toward Washington by turning his right, he was forced gradually to fall back upon Alexandria. On the 1st of September the enemy made a dash on our supply trains at Chantilly, but were met and driven back, but not until we had lost two of our best generals—Stevens and Kearney. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and captured, in this series of disastrous conflicts was estimated at 7,000. That of the enemy was, 1,500 killed and 8,000 wounded.

Invasion of Maryland by General Lee's Army.

Instead of continuing to advance toward Washington, the Confederates turned northward, reached the Potomac near Leesburg and crossed into Maryland in large force on the 4th, 5th and 6th of September, 1862. Reaching Frederick on the 7th, General Lee issued a proclamation to the people, announcing his mission to be to deliver the State from Federal thralldom. They

received him not only coldly, but with evident unfriendliness, and instead of the general uprising that was contemplated, only a few rallied under the Confederate flag. General McClellan having been asked to resume command of our forces, pushed boldly toward the enemy, reached the Upper Potomac by rapid marches, got between them and the fords by which they had crossed, compelled them to evacuate Frederick, and move north to Hagerstown, which was occupied on the 11th.

South Mountain, Md., and Harper's Ferry, Va.

Lee retreated toward the fords further up the river, closely followed by our forces. Our advance came up with the enemy on the morning of 14th at South Mountain, attacked them on both wings, forced them from all their positions and drove them up the river fifteen miles above Harper's Ferry. Our loss was 443 killed, including Major-General Reno, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing. That of the enemy was 500 killed, including Brigadier-General Garland, 2,343 wounded and 1,500 captured. In the meanwhile Harper's Ferry, defended by some 11,000 troops under Colonel Miles, was attacked by Jackson, our forces were dislodged from Maryland Heights, and the "Ferry" captured with its entire garrison, excepting some 2,000 cavalry who succeeded in cutting their way out. The enemy also captured fifty cannon and a large amount of stores and ammunition. The place was, however, hastily abandoned by Jackson, who hurried to the assistance of Lee.

Sharpsburg, Md.—The Battle of Antietam.

Our combined forces under McClellan followed the retreating enemy rapidly, came up with them on the morning of the 16th, strongly posted at Antietam Creek, and opened fire upon them at daylight on the following day. The battle raged with violence until darkness put an end to the bloody duel. The fortunes of the day were varied; positions were won and lost; our forces under Burnside were temporarily overpowered, but finally held the bridge across the creek and thus saved us from defeat. At night we held the field and were masters of the situation.

The carnage was frightful. Our loss was 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded and 1,043 missing. That of the enemy was 3,500 killed, 16,399 wounded and 6,000 missing. We captured 14,000 small arms, 13 guns, 7 caissons, 39 colors and 1 signal flag. We also took several thousand prisoners. The next day was spent in burying the dead. In this engagement twenty generals were killed or wounded. On the morning of the 19th, General McClellan resumed the attack, but found that the enemy were in full retreat. They were pursued by our cavalry under General Pleasanton, but succeeded, with the exception of a few thousands, in crossing the river in safety.

The Confederates again Driven out of Missouri.

Affairs in the West continued to look unfavorable. Missouri was harassed by guerillas and threatened with an invasion from Arkansas. On the 25th of July Governor Gamble ordered out the entire militia of the State. Towns were taken and retaken; positions were lost and won, and the unhappy Commonwealth was visited for the third time by the horrors of "grim-visaged war." The southern border being threatened, General Schofield advanced rapidly, met and overcame the enemy at Altona, followed him south; drove him out of the State, and continued the pursuit into Arkansas. His advance, under General Blunt, came upon the Confederates 7,000 strong under Hindman, near Pea Ridge, October 22d, and after a brisk engagement, put them to rout with great slaughter. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving all his artillery, a battery of six pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of his transportation and garrison equipments. He was pursued beyond Huntsville, where he scattered and fled beyond the Boston mountains. Our troops followed for some time, drove him out of Fayetteville and other towns, and finally returned on account of the scarcity of forage.

Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith march on Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky was overrun with guerillas. Morgan was spreading desolation on every hand. Lexington and other important

cities were captured, and the tide of conquest seemed to roll irresistibly northward. At the same time the enemy menaced Cincinnati, while Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith were marching upon Louisville. The gallant General Morgan was compelled to abandon Cumberland Gap September 17th, while General Buell hastened north to intercept the progress of the enemy. He reached Louisville on the 25th, having outstripped Bragg and compelled him to suddenly reverse the order of his march. After a series of skirmishes our left column, under General McCook, came upon the enemy on the morning of October 8th, near Perryville and engaged him. One of the bloodiest battles of the war ensued though but a small portion of the Federal army was engaged and they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy. The fortunes of the day wavered for a time, but McCook receiving reinforcements toward night we remained masters of the field. The Federal loss was 916 killed, 2,943 wounded and 489 missing. That of the Confederates was 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. General Buell continued the pursuit some distance beyond Camp Robinson, but, being unable to keep up with the enemy, the chase was abandoned. While Buell was censured and subsequently removed for allowing Bragg to escape, the latter was equally blamed for failing to "cut up" the Federal army and conquer Kentucky.

Rout of the Confederates at Iuka, Miss.

At the same time General Rosecrans was gallantly defending the Union cause on the borders of Mississippi. He gained an important victory over the enemy under General Price at Iuka, September 20th, 1862, putting them to rout and capturing most of their artillery. Federal loss, 144 killed and 598 wounded. Confederates, 263 killed, 692 wounded and 561 captured. Price retreated, formed a junction with Van Dorn and Lowell near Corinth, and attacked our forces under Rosecrans, within their intrenchments, on October 4th. For a time they seemed to get the better of us, drove us more than once from our position, but were finally repulsed and utterly routed. The carnage was very

heavy on both sides. The Federal loss was 315 killed, 1,812 wounded and 232 missing. That of the enemy was 1,423 killed, 5,692 wounded and 2,248 missing. The Confederates were hotly pursued by General Ord, who drove them to the Hatchie river, where they made a stand. The battle was renewed the following day and lasted seven hours when the enemy were again defeated and compelled to destroy their train to prevent its capture. They were closely pursued and compelled to abandon every thing in order to get away. Federal loss, 500 killed and wounded. Confederates, 400 killed and wounded. These victories were among the most brilliant of the war. The force of the enemy was 36,000 — three times that of our own in the first day's fight. We took over 2,000 prisoners and a large amount of spoils. Two Confederate generals — Rogers and Johnson — were killed; while we lost General Oglesby.

The President Calls for 600,000 Additional Troops.

Our army had been greatly reduced in numbers by battle and disease; and on the 1st of July the President issued a proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years. August 4th, he issued another call for an additional 300,000, to be raised by draft, for nine months. The people responded with alacrity, the first demand being complied with in less than sixty days.

President Lincoln's Emancipation of the Slaves.

September 22, 1862, the President issued a Proclamation of Emancipation, to go into effect in such States and parts of States as he should designate, on the 1st day of January, 1863. This important edict excited great rage and consternation in the South. The Confederate Congress made it the subject of special fulmination, and threats to raise the black flag, etc., were made.

Operations in Texas and Louisiana.

Galveston, Texas, was attacked by our naval forces, October 4th. Four days were given the authorities to remove the women and children, when it would be shelled if it did not surrender.

It fell without firing a gun, and the Stars and Stripes once more waved over the soil of Texas. General Wetzel made a brilliant march into the interior of Louisiana, in November, inspiring terror among the whites and great joy among the blacks. The latter flocked in crowds about his head-quarters; while he captured 40 wagons of contrabands, whom their masters were hurrying out of reach of our troops.

The Southwest at the Close of 1862.

Our forces in the Southwest had been active. General Blunt met the enemy at Cane Hill, Northwestern Arkansas, November 28th, and after a hard-fought battle put them to rout with considerable slaughter. The enemy were pursued twelve miles, when they took refuge in the Boston mountains. One or two engagements occurred, when the enemy, being greatly reinforced, endeavored to dislodge General Blunt. He was encamped near Fayetteville, Arkansas. Failing in this and learning that General Herron was marching to his assistance at Cane Hill, they attacked the latter December 7th with a force estimated at 24,000. A desperate battle lasting until dark ensued, when the enemy fled from the field in great confusion, leaving their caissons filled with ammunition, a large number of small arms, etc., etc., behind them. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was 965; that of the Confederates 1,500. Our entire force did not exceed 12,000, while that of the enemy was about 28,000. The victory was one of the most complete, as it was one of the most brilliant of the war.

Federal Cavalry Raid into Mississippi.

General Hovey made a brilliant expedition into Mississippi in early December. He left Helena with 7,000 men, to cut off the railroad communication between Jackson and Oxford. He had several skirmishes with the enemy, made an extensive cavalry raid into the interior, occupied Panola, Oakland and Charleston, and succeeded in infusing such a panic into the Confederate army under Price and Pemberton that it hastily abandoned Abbeyville and Oxford, gave Grenada a wide berth, be-

lieving that it was in our hands, and fell back to Clinton under the delusion that we had a large army in its rear.

Capture of a Federal Brigade by General Morgan.

The guerilla, General Morgan, surprised a Federal brigade under command of Colonel Scott, at Hartsville, Tenn., on the morning of December 7th. After a sharp engagement of an hour and a half, our troops, being, it is claimed, completely at the mercy of the enemy, surrendered unconditionally. Our loss in killed and wounded was 55; the enemy lost an equal if not greater number. The affair was one of the most disgraceful incidents of the war, and excited much indignation throughout the country. Some 1,800 prisoners were taken, and paroled a few days later.

General McClellan Superseded by General Burnside.

After the battle of Antietam, our forces on the Potomac, instead of following up the enemy, remained inactive for some time. General McClellan was ordered to advance on October 6th, and again on the 18th of the same month; but failed to do so, for the reason, as was alleged, that delays occurred in furnishing him supplies. Toward the end of the month our forces commenced moving into Virginia, and Ashley's, Thoroughfare and other Gaps were occupied. General McClellan himself had advanced as far as Warrenton, when, on the morning of the 7th of November, he received notice that he was superseded, and immediately left for Trenton, N. J., where he was ordered to report. General Burnside succeeded him. The latter changed the programme of operations, and determined to approach the Confederate capital by way of Fredericksburg.

General Sumner Demands the Surrender of Fredericksburg, Va.

November 15th, our advance, under General Sumner, commenced the march toward the Rappahannock, and arrived at Falmouth on the 17th, accomplishing a distance of nearly forty miles in two days. The other corps rapidly followed. On the 21st General Sumner demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, on the ground that our troops had been fired upon from the houses. The demand was refused, when he gave eighteen hours for the re-

moval of the women and children, at the close of which time he would open fire upon it. The time was afterward extended eleven hours; but, contrary to general expectation, the bombardment was indefinitely postponed. Delays occurred in the construction of the railroad from Acquia Creek to the Rappahannock, and the arrival of pontoons, which deferred operations nearly three weeks. In the meantime the Confederate forces were concentrating and fortifying on the southern bank of the river. The entire army of Virginia, including the division of Stonewall Jackson, was encamped within a radius of a few miles.

The Federal Forces occupy Fredericksburg.

Finally on the morning of December 11, 1862, General Burnside, having completed his preparations, opened fire on the city with a line of batteries aggregating 143 guns. During the night previous pontoons were conveyed to the river and the artillery placed in position. At daylight the construction of the bridges commenced, when the Confederate sharpshooters fired from the houses on our engineers, killing several. The shelling of the city now became a necessity, and a brisk cannonading was kept up for several hours. Our engineers worked under the cover of our guns, and after being thrice driven off, succeeded, by the assistance of two companies of Michigan volunteers, who dauntlessly crossed the river under the fire of the enemy, in completing the bridges. General Franklin constructed his bridges some three miles below the city, meeting with but little opposition. The Federal gunboats also assisted indirectly by shelling the enemy farther down. The bridges having been completed, our troops began to cross (still under the shelter of our guns) Thursday night and Friday. Some skirmishing occurred on the afternoon of that day; but no serious impediment was offered. General Burnside occupied the city and made preparations to "move upon the enemy's works."

Federal Assault on the "Works" Back of Fredericksburg.

Early Saturday morning the great battle, which will render the name of Fredericksburg famous in history, was commenced.

The enemy, reported to be 150,000 strong, and commanded by Generals Lee, Jackson, Hill and others, were strongly intrenched behind two lines of fortifications back of the city. The object of General Burnside was to pierce the enemy's center, divide his line by swinging round our left under Franklin, take possession of the railroad — his line of retreat — and come in on the flank of his works at Fredericksburg. At the same time Sumner was to storm the ridge above the city. The battle was opened by General French's division, composed of Kimball, Morris and Weber's brigades. Forming under cover of a small knoll, our troops moved forward at a brisk pace toward the enemy's works. Suddenly as they neared the latter, they were met by a murderous fire of infantry from rifle pits, from behind stone walls and from the batteries. The carnage was fearful. Whole regiments were mowed down like grass. Slowly, with decimated ranks, the gallant fellows were forced to fall back to their original position.

Failure of the Federals to Storm the "Heights."

At the same time General Franklin was meeting with better success on the left. He succeeded, after a hard fight, in forcing the Confederate right back over a mile, and nearly succeeded in turning it, when the latter being largely reinforced, assumed the aggressive and regained a portion of the ground they had lost. The battle raged with great fury along our whole line for many hours; but in the afternoon, General Hooker, who had been chafing on the opposite bank of the river, crossed over and engaged the enemy; but night coming on soon after, he was obliged to stop before he had fairly got to work. The most heroic attempts to storm the heights were made; masses of troops were thrown forward only to be hurled back, bruised and mangled. Once, indeed, toward the close of the day, the crest of the hill on the right was stormed; but it subsequently had to be abandoned. The fearful duel was suspended only when the combatants could no longer see to fight. The full extent of our disaster was not realized until the next morning, when the ominous list of "miss-

ing" and the heaps of dead piled up in the distance told the direful story. The Federal loss was: killed, 1,180; wounded, about 9,028; missing, 2,145. That of the enemy was 579 killed, 3,870 wounded and 127 missing.

The Federal Army Recross the Rappahannock.

The attempt to dislodge the enemy having proved unsuccessful, and our position being perilous, the Federal army recrossed the Rappahannock on the night of December 15th without the loss of a single man or piece of artillery. The Confederates were greatly surprised next morning at finding our army gone.

General Banks succeeds General Butler at New Orleans.

An expedition under General Banks, to operate at some point on the southern coast, was fitted out in New York during the closing months of 1862. The advance portion of it, consisting of fifteen sail and 10,000 troops, left Fortress Monroe on the 4th of December. The main part, consisting of nineteen steamers loaded with troops and stores, sailed from New York on the same day; several vessels loaded with troops followed a few days later. Its destination was kept secret; though it was generally surmised that it was intended to operate, indirectly at least, against Richmond. Contrary to public expectation, the fleet sailed southward; was first heard of at Port Royal, where a couple of vessels were compelled to put in for repairs; was afterward heard of off Key West, headed toward the Gulf. The flagship, with General Banks on board, arrived at Ship Island December 13th, where it remained a few hours to await the arrival of the other vessels. The fleet left there on the morning of the 14th, and arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the same day. December 16th, General Banks superseded General Butler, and assumed command of the "Department of the Gulf." He immediately issued a proclamation to the people, temperate but firm in its tone. He also modified one or two of the more stringent orders of his predecessor. He inaugurated active movements by sending an expedition, consisting of several gunboats and 10,000 troops, to Baton Rouge, where it arrived on the 17th.

Our forces landed without opposition and took formal possession of the place. The expedition was under the command of General Grover.

Operations of the Confederate Privateer "Alabama."

This vessel, whose piracies became the terror of our commerce, was built in Liverpool, whence she sailed without register or clearance, but with the manifest connivance of the authorities, July 29, 1862. Her destination was for some time unknown, and little was heard of her until the 3d of October, when she suddenly turned up on the track of our trans-Atlantic merchantmen, and captured and destroyed the ship *Brilliant*. She also destroyed the ship *Ben Tucker*, and some seven or eight other vessels in the course of a few days. October 15th, she captured the ship *Lamplighter*, on the 23d the *Lafayette*, and on the 28th the barque *Louisville*. These captures occurred between latitudes 59 deg. and 45 deg. November 2d she captured the ship *Levi Starbuck* in latitude 35 deg. and on the 8th of the same month captured the ship *T. B. Welles* in latitude 28 deg. Most of these vessels she destroyed. The crews generally having been landed at neutral ports. The *Alabama* then proceeded to Martinique, in the West Indies, where she arrived November 17th, and where she was followed by the U. S. steamship *San Jacinto*. The latter remained outside the port for the purpose of attacking the pirate when she should come out. But through the assistance of friends on shore, the *Alabama* got out to sea by the way of another channel. She overtook the Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel* December 7th, and captured her near the east end of Cuba. She detained her three days, and after exacting a ransom bond in the sum of \$228,000, allowed her to proceed on her voyage. She had on board a quantity of arms and ammunition, which was taken out by the *Alabama*, and a detachment of one hundred and twenty marines, who were paroled.

The Situation in Tennessee at the Close of 1862.

Tennessee was the theater of an engagement lasting four days, and resulting in the decisive defeat of the army under General

Bragg. December 26, 1862, General Rosecrans moved his whole army from Nashville against the enemy, reaching their outposts the same evening. The next day there was lively skirmishing between the two armies, resulting favorably. On the 28th the whole army rested, and on the 29th the advance was resumed, and that evening our army arrived near Stone river, which flows in nearly a northern direction before Murfreesboro, and debouches into the Cumberland above Nashville. On the west bank of this stream the enemy was strongly posted, prepared to give battle. December 30th was spent in reconnoitering, and on the 31st the battle commenced, raging with terrific fury until nightfall. General Rosecrans' plan of battle seems to have been to throw his left across the river, turn the enemy's flank and occupy Murfreesboro. In this he was partially successful, and would have been wholly so had not the enemy surprised his right (which was under General McCook) and succeeded in driving it back, capturing guns, ammunition trains, etc. Thus matters rested at night. Our accounts of the engagement of January 1st are not so clear, but it would seem that not much fighting was done on our side.

The Communications of the Federal Army Severed.

That day and evening the enemy made the entire circuit of our army, sundering its communications. The same night Beatley's brigade was thrown across the river on the left, but was driven back the next morning. Generals Negley's and Davies' divisions were sent to his aid, when the tide was again turned, the left again crossed the river, and the right advanced to its original position. The same day our center repulsed a furious attempt on the part of the Confederates to break it. On the morning of January 3d General Rosecrans renewed the attack, completed his victory, and that evening the enemy retreated in disorder to Tullahoma. Much of the success was owing to the achievement of a cavalry expedition through Pound Gap to the vicinity of Knoxville, which succeeded in tearing up nine miles of the Virginia Central and East Tennessee railroad, thus pre-

venting the forwarding of reinforcements from Virginia. On the 9th we occupied Murfreesboro, the enemy continuing to retreat in much disorder toward Tullahoma, vigorously followed by the Federal forces. Our loss in officers was very heavy, while General Willich was taken prisoner. The Confederate Generals Raines and Hanson were killed, and Generals Chalmers and Davis wounded. The Federal loss was 1,533 killed, 7,245 wounded and 2,809 missing. That of the enemy was 14,560 killed, wounded and missing.

The Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.

An expedition, naval and military, against Vicksburg, under the respective commands of Commodore Porter and General Sherman, left Memphis about the middle of December, 1862. The latter debarked his forces, nearly 40,000 strong, December 26th, ten miles from the mouth of the Yazoo river, and forming in line of battle, advanced upon the city. A terrific battle, lasting five hours, occurred. The enemy were driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their intrenched works on the hill by shells, Monday. The contest raged for several days with great violence. Our advance approached to within two miles of the city; but were subsequently compelled to fall back with heavy loss. General Sherman was immediately superseded by General McClelland, and our troops re-embarked upon their transports and returned to Napoleon, Arkansas.

General Grant Assumes Command in Person.

The expedition by way of Yazoo river having failed, General Grant assumed command in person, and directed himself earnestly to the work of reducing this famous stronghold. Becoming satisfied that the place could only be taken from the south side, he prosecuted the work on the canal commenced under the direction of General Butler; but the enterprise promising to be unsuccessful he abandoned it. Subsequently he opened a passage through the bayous which run from near Milliken's Bend on the north and New Carthage on the south through Roundaway Bayou

into the Tansas river. A small steamer and a number of barges were taken through this channel, but the rapid fall of the river made communication between the two points imprudent. He also cut a channel from the Mississippi to Lake Providence; also one from the Mississippi to run into Coldwater by way of Yazoo Pass. By the former channel he hoped to open a navigable stream through which transports might pass into the Mississippi below, through Tansas and Red rivers, and thus a route be opened in that direction, which would enable him to co-operate with General Banks. The navigation proving better than he had expected, he concluded to make this the means for obtaining a foothold on high land above Haines' Bluff, and a steamer was ordered for transporting an army that way.

The Federal Army Concentrated at Milliken's Bend.

The advance of the expedition, consisting of one division of McClelland's corps, commanded by Brigadier-General L. F. Ross, and the Twelfth and Seventeenth regiments Missouri infantry, from Sherman's corps, as sharpshooters on the gunboats, succeeded in reaching Coldwater on the 2d day of March, after much difficulty. No formidable obstacle was encountered until the expedition reached Fort Pemberton, erected at the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers. Our gunboats opened upon it, but after an engagement of several hours drew off, being unable to silence the batteries. General Quimby followed General Ross, but met the latter coming down, having failed to reduce the fort. Shortly after General Grant ordered the withdrawal of all the forces operating in that direction, for the purpose of concentrating his army at Milliken's Bend. Subsequently an expedition was sent up Black Bayou toward Deer Creek, but this was also abandoned, owing to the difficulties of navigation and the activity of the enemy.

General Grant Changes his Plan of Attack.

These repeated failures determined General Grant to make a radical change in his plan of attack. A force marched from Milliken's Bend upon New Carthage, which was occupied on the

31st of March. At the same time preparations were made for running transports by the Vicksburg batteries. The *Queen of the West* ran the Confederate batteries, as did the *Indianola* a few days later. Both were subsequently captured by the enemy. On the 25th of March, two rams — the *Switzerland* and *Lancaster* — ran the batteries; while six gunboats successfully accomplished the same hazardous achievement on the night of April 16th. Several other gunboats and transports, laden with troops, also passed the batteries with comparatively little injury. From this time the main operations, both by our land and naval forces, were conducted below the city.

Confederates Abandon Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, Miss.

Grand Gulf, Miss., was attacked on April 29th, but the batteries being too elevated for the fire of our gunboats, they were run by our fleet, while our land forces marched across from Hard Times to a point below Grand Gulf, and thus turned it. General Grant moved his forces at Bruinsburg, and immediately advanced upon Port Gibson, near which he was opposed, May 1st by General Bowen, who was defeated with a loss of 1,650 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy hastily retreated, abandoning Port Gibson, and also Grand Gulf. General Grant, after ordering General Sherman to make a demonstration on Haines' Bluff, to deceive the enemy, turned northward toward Jackson and Vicksburg. This advance, under McPherson, met the enemy near Raymond, two brigades strong, under Gregg and Walker, on the same day, engaged him, and after several hours' hard fighting, drove him with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Many threw down their arms and deserted. Federal loss, 69 killed and 341 wounded. Confederates, 969 killed and wounded.

The Besieged and Besiegers at Vicksburg, Miss.

Sherman and McPherson then moved upon Jackson, occupied Clinton, and met the bulk of the enemy's forces at about two and a half miles from the former place. Jackson was occupied and the Confederate army retreated in a northward direction.

At the same time Pemberton, learning of our operations, marched out of Vicksburg with his entire force, and prepared to attack our rear. He was met by our forces at Edward's Creek, on the 16th of May, and defeated with a loss of 4,300 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and 29 pieces of artillery. On the following day, the battle of Big Black River Bridge was fought—the Confederates being again whipped, and sustaining a loss of 3,100 men and 17 pieces of artillery. May 18th, Haines' and Chickasaw Bluffs were captured, the enemy driven within the city, and the work of investment formally commenced. On the 19th, General Steele carried the rifle pits, and our right and left rested upon the river. May 22d, an attempt was made to take the works by storm, but it was unsuccessful. Our loss was heavy. Preparations for a regular siege were immediately made. Several engagements occurred between the besieged and the besiegers—the latter generally being the aggressors.

Surrender of Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863.

An almost continuous cannonading was kept up, both by land and water, and the loss of life within the city was severe. June 15th, the Confederates opened fire along their entire line, but failed to drive us from our position. General Johnson also made hostile demonstrations in our rear, and on the 23d of June attacked our forces under General Osterhaus at Big Black river. The attack was a failure. June 25th, General Logan captured an important fort. From that time until the final fall of the city our operations were a series of unbroken successes. The siege lasted forty-seven days. The results are stated by General Grant, in his official report, to be the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson—the capital of the State of Mississippi—and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of 37,000 prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least 10,000 killed and wounded, and among the killed, Generals Tracey, Tilghman and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and

reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of 60,000 men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, etc., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it. Our loss in these series of battles was 545 killed, 3,688 wounded, and 303 missing. That of the enemy was 31,277 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Generals Price and Marmaduke attack Helena, Ark.

On July 4th, the same day that our army marched into Vicksburg, the Confederates, under Price and Marmaduke, 8,000 to 10,000 strong, attacked our forces at Helena, Ark. They advanced in three columns, but owing to the roughness of the ground, were unable to bring up their artillery and attempted to carry our works by storm. The center column charged in the direction of Fort Curtis, and took three lines of rifle pits. The flank attack was not so successful, which subjected the center to an enfilading fire, which swept them down in great numbers, and they were soon surrounded and captured. One whole brigade fell into our hands. The attack was renewed, but the enemy were terribly punished. Federal loss, 57 killed and 117 wounded. Confederates, 173 killed, 687 wounded and 776 missing.

Confederates Evacuate Jackson, Miss.

After the fall of Vicksburg, General Grant dispatched General Sherman in pursuit of Johnson, who had been for some time past threatening our rear on the Black river. The latter, however, hastily retreated upon Jackson, where he fortified himself and prepared to give battle. He was attacked, July 14th, by a portion of our forces, but stood his ground. Finding that he was in danger of being flanked, he evacuated the place on the night of the 16th, retreating into the interior of Mississippi. His army was greatly demoralized, and much thinned by desertion. He was pursued for some distance, but owing to the poverty of the country the pursuit was abandoned.

The Confederates Recapture Galveston, Texas.

Contrary to general expectation, the campaign in the extreme Southwest was not active during the first few weeks of 1863. General Banks directed himself mainly to the organization of his army and the preparation for a spring campaign. At the same time the enemy were not idle. They recaptured Galveston, Texas, on New Year's day. Early in the morning four gunboats, protected by cotton bales, came down the river and made an attack on the U. S. steamer *Harriet Lane*, which was captured by boarding after a large number of her crew had been killed. The flagship *Westfield* was ashore in another channel, but took no part in the action. Commodore Renshaw, to prevent the vessel falling into the hands of the enemy, blew her up after ordering the crew to be transferred on board transports. By an accident, the explosion occurred before the boat containing Commodore Renshaw had got off, and he, with the first lieutenant and boat's crew, perished. The Confederates made a simultaneous attack on our small force on shore, which they overcame and captured after a desperate struggle, lasting several hours. Our loss was reported 160 killed and 300 prisoners. An expedition under Commodore Bell was sent to recapture the place and seize the *Harriet Lane*, but it was not successful. One of the vessels, the *Hatteras*, was detached from the fleet to overhaul a suspicious steamer. The latter proved to be the privateer *Alabama*, which after a short engagement succeeded in sinking our vessel. Her crew were taken off and carried to Kingston, in the West Indies, where they were put ashore and left.

Springfield, Mo., Attacked by the Confederates.

But little was done on either side during the months of January, February or March. A force of 6,000 Confederates, under Marmaduke, made an attack on Springfield, Missouri, on the 6th of January. Our forces were greatly inferior in numbers, but succeeded in expelling the enemy with severe loss — the latter leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. They also attacked our forces at Fort Donnelson, Tenn., on the 3d of

February, but were repulsed with a loss of 140 killed, 400 wounded and 130 missing, while our loss was but 16 killed, 60 wounded and 50 missing. A skirmish took place January 28th near Suffolk, between our forces under General Corcoran and the Confederates under General Pryor, in which the latter were defeated and driven across the Blackwater.

Part of the Federal Fleet Pass the Batteries at Port Hudson, La.

Our forces in Louisiana, although apparently inert, were not idle. On the night of the 14th of March, an attempt was made by our fleet under Admiral Farragut to pass the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson, while General Banks made a diversion in the rear without actually going into action. The batteries were very formidable and extended nearly four miles in an almost continuous line above and below the town. The fleet consisted of seven vessels and a number of mortar boats. The latter kept up a bombardment in the rear while the former endeavored to run the blockade. Two of the vessels, the *Hartford* (the flagship of Commodore Farragut) and *Albatross*, succeeded in passing with little damage; the *Richmond*, after reaching the last battery, was temporarily disabled and obliged to put back; while the *Mississippi* ran aground in the darkness directly under the guns of the main batteries, where she was exposed for some time to a severe fire. Finding it impossible to get her off, Captain Smith gave orders to set the vessel on fire, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. A number of the crew were reported to have perished on board.

Admiral Farragut Establishes Communication with Admiral Porter.

Admiral Farragut, isolated from the rest of his fleet, proceeded up the river with his two vessels; compelled the authorities at Natchez to hoist the American colors; shelled and passed Grand Gulf; destroyed a number of Confederate transports, and placed himself in communication with Admiral Porter. Reinforced and furnished with supplies by the latter, he blockaded the Red river and subsequently went as far up it as Alexandria, which he occupied and held until the arrival of General Banks.

The latter was equally active in another quarter. He sent an expedition to the region of Bayou Teche, the most fertile section of Louisiana, where the enemy were collected in large numbers, mustering to attack New Orleans. Berwick bay was the initial point of the expedition, where several steamers, transports, etc., etc., were captured. The march into the interior was commenced on the 14th of April. The enemy opposed us in large force, and a series of engagements took place on the 15th, 16th and 17th, in all of which we were successful.

The victory of the latter day, won at Vermillion Bayou, was brilliant and decisive. We captured over 1,000 prisoners, together with the steamer *Cornie*, and an immense amount of stores. The enemy were compelled to destroy no less than ten steamers and three gunboats to prevent their falling into our hands. General Green also made a movement against the enemy at Irish Bend on the 13th, reduced the batteries at Bute la Rose, destroyed the Salt Mine Works and captured a large number of prisoners and 1,000 animals. Federal loss, 350 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate loss, 400 wounded and 2,000 missing and captured.

The Federal Army Invest Port Hudson, La.

Our victorious forces marched rapidly northward toward Opelousas; occupied that place without serious opposition; a few days subsequently captured Franklin; and then pushed vigorously toward Alexandria, on the Red river, which was occupied on May 11th. After remaining there a few days, General Banks embarked his troops on transports, passed down the river, and reached the Mississippi; crossed it at Bayou Sara, and on the 21st engaged the enemy at Port Hudson Plains. A severe engagement, lasting eight hours, occurred, in which the Confederates were routed with the loss of a large number in killed and wounded and 100 prisoners. Our loss was 12 killed and 56 wounded. The enemy retiring within their intrenchments at Port Hudson, General Banks followed and proceeded to invest the place. This was speedily effected, both his right and

left resting on the river. No serious engagement occurred until the 27th, when a sanguinary battle took place. General Wetzel, after a desperate encounter, carried the large six-gun battery — the same that destroyed the *Mississippi* — and turned it against the enemy.

Unconditional Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8, 1863.

Our center drove the Confederates within their interior strongholds, while our right under the gallant Sherman, after carrying the enemy's works by storm, was compelled to abandon them. The Federal loss was heavy, aggregating nearly 3,000 in killed and wounded. One or two other attempts to carry the works were made, but had to be abandoned. The siege progressed with great vigor; a continuous bombardment was kept up by our fleet; the supplies of the enemy were entirely cut off; and every attempt at succor frustrated. Finally, on July 7th, the Confederate commander, General Gardner, made an offer of conditional surrender, which was rejected by General Banks. On the following morning, having been assured of the fall of Vicksburg, he surrendered unconditionally. The garrison numbered 7,000 men, while among the trophies were 50 pieces of artillery and a large amount of ammunition. The fall of this important stronghold completed the conquest of the Mississippi. In less than two weeks afterward regiments were returning home by that river which the Confederates had boasted should never more acknowledge the sway of the Federal flag.

The Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville, Va.

While these glorious results were being worked out in the West, the storm of war raged furiously in the East. The Army of the Potomac, which had been idle since December, commenced an active spring campaign. It crossed the Rappahannock on April 27th, 28th and 29th, at some distance above Fredericksburg; the object being to gain the rear of the enemy's strong works; and by threatening his communications compel him either to retreat or fight outside his intrenchments. The plan was ingenious and the movement admirably executed.

So confident was the commanding general of success, that he issued a congratulatory order to his troops on reaching Chancellorsville. At the same time he dispatched a cavalry force, under General Stoneman, to sever the railroad connection between Fredericksburg and Richmond. The enemy, either because they were deceived as to our intentions or because they wished to draw Hooker into a trap, offered but little resistance to our march. We gained a position virtually in the rear of the fortifications, and thus compelled him to come out and give battle. Fighting commenced on Saturday, May 2d. Our line of battle was drawn up facing the north-east, looking toward the intrenchments behind the town. The enemy's left overlapped our right, and on this point the attack was made.

Stonewall Jackson Drives a Federal Corps from the Field.

A strong force, under the redoubtable Stonewall Jackson, dashed upon our Eleventh corps, under General Howard, which had been posted at this point, and drove it in confusion from the field. The rout of this portion of our army would have resulted in a serious disaster but for the bravery of the Second corps, formed under the immediate command of General Hooker, but now led by General Berry, which checked the advance of the enemy. The latter were repulsed with fearful slaughter, Jackson himself being mortally wounded. During the night an attack was made by our forces upon Jackson's division, and the ground lost during the day recovered. Early the following morning the attack was renewed by the enemy upon our left, and after a severe action of six hours they succeeded in gaining possession of the plank road leading past Chancellorsville toward Fredericksburg, and our forces were driven back and concentrated near the Chancellor House. The enemy won some ground in this action, but gained no important advantage. At the same time Sedgwick, who had been left behind at Falmouth, perceiving that the enemy had withdrawn nearly all his forces from Fredericksburg, crossed the river, stormed the heights above the city, and then (Sunday evening) advanced some distance

toward Chancellorsville along the plank road, where he encountered a large force of the enemy, which lay directly between him and our main army.

The Federal Army Recross the Rappahannock.

On Monday, the enemy abandoning the attack on Hooker, turned upon Sedgwick and drove him back upon and out of the fortifications which he had captured. He fought with desperate valor, but had to give way before superior numbers and recross the river. Tuesday morning a severe rain-storm set in. General Hooker, becoming alarmed lest his pontoons should be carried away and thus his communications cut off, resolved to recross to his old position. The order was given Tuesday morning, roads were cut to the fords, and at ten o'clock at night the retreat was commenced apparently without being suspected by the enemy. By daylight the whole army, with its teams and artillery, were safely across the river. The Federal loss in the several actions was 1,512 killed, including Major-General Berry, 9,518 wounded, and 5,000 missing; that of the enemy was 1,581 killed, 8,700 wounded and 2,000 missing.

Federal Cavalry Raids in Virginia.

While General Hooker thus failed in accomplishing the object of his movement, General Stoneman was carrying terror to the very bounds of the Confederate capital itself. His expedition, consisting of a few thousand cavalry, got into the rear of Lee's army, temporarily severed its communications with Richmond, tore up bridges and a portion of railway, and destroyed a large amount of commissary stores. A regiment of the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, under General Kilpatrick, left the main body at Louisa Court House May 3d, reached Fredericksburg railroad the next morning, destroyed the depot and tore up the rails for miles; then pushing south went within two miles of Richmond, and captured prisoners within its fortifications. Turning to the Chickahominy they burned a bridge, run a train of cars into the river, and burned another loaded with provisions. Resuming their raid on the 5th, they surprised a cavalry force 300 strong,

captured 35 men, burned a wagon train with 20,000 barrels of grain and a large amount of stores; eluded a superior force of the enemy's cavalry who were in pursuit, destroyed in the meantime a third wagon train; and on the morning of the 7th reaching our lines at Gloucester Point! The march of two hundred miles around the enemy's country was accomplished in less than five days, with a loss of but 1 officer and 37 men, while more than 300 prisoners were captured or paroled.

Grierson's Raid from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La.

A still more brilliant cavalry exploit was achieved in the Southwest, under command of Colonel Grierson. Leaving La Grange, in Tennessee, near the border of Mississippi, on the 17th of April, he traversed almost the entire length of the latter State, riding a distance of eight hundred miles, through the heart of the enemy's country, in fourteen days and arriving at Baton Rouge, La., May 2d. In this expedition over 500 prisoners and 1,200 horses were captured. Miles of rails on two important railroads were torn up, and stores to the value of \$4,000,000 were destroyed.

The Confederate Forces Driven from Tennessee.

The Army of the Cumberland remained comparatively inactive during the spring and early summer of 1863. On June 24th, however, General Rosecrans advanced from Murfreesboro against the enemy under Bragg. A series of sharp skirmishes ensued, but the enemy being out-manœuvred, fell back to Tullahoma, where it was expected a stand would be made. Heavy rains impeded the advance of our troops, who did not reach Tullahoma until the 1st of July, when it was found that the enemy had hastily abandoned their position the night before, leaving behind them strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores and the siege guns. The result of this advance was to drive Bragg completely out of Tennessee. Federal loss, 85 killed and 462 wounded. Confederate loss, 1,634 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Rout of the Confederates at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The Confederates under General Marmaduke, about 8,000 strong, appeared before Cape Girardeau, Mo., on the 26th of April, and made a demand for surrender. The commander of our forces, General McNeil, returned a defiant answer, when the enemy attacked in force. A hard fight, lasting three hours, ensued, resulting in their repulse with heavy loss. Our loss was less than 20 in killed and wounded. The enemy retreated, hotly pursued by our forces — the former being greatly demoralized and losing a large number of men by capture and otherwise in their flight. Confederate loss, 60 killed and 275 wounded and missing.

General Lee's Army in the Shenandoah Valley.

While every thing promised well in the West, the prospect looked gloomy in the East. The failure of Hooker at Fredericksburg, together with disloyal demonstrations in the North, greatly emboldened the enemy. Under the impression that he would find friends in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and believing there was nothing serious to fear from the Army of the Potomac, General Lee determined to cross the Potomac, threaten Washington on its undefended side, and menace Baltimore and Philadelphia. He left his position on the Rappahannock on June 9, 1863, passed the rear of Hooker without being discovered, and entered the Shenandoah Valley. June 15th, his advance under General Ewell, suddenly appeared, before Winchester, Va., which was held by General Milroy with about 7,000 men, with about an equal number distributed among different posts in the vicinity. General Milroy, deeming himself too weak to hold the position, determined to retreat; but the enemy pressing closely upon his rear, he was compelled to fight and fall back at the same time. The consequence was that the retreat degenerated into a rout; most of his artillery and ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy; while out of 7,000 troops with which he commenced his retreat, only some 2,000 succeeded in reaching the north side of the Potomac. Stragglers came in afterward, which reduced the loss to 3,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Confederate

loss was 850 killed, wounded and missing. On the 14th, the enemy's advance crossed the Potomac and marched upon Hagerstown, Md.

The President Calls for Troops to Repel the Invasion.

The invasion of our soil aroused the spirit of the North. The President issued a proclamation calling for 100,000 men for six months to repel the invasion. Of this number Maryland was to furnish 10,000, Pennsylvania 50,000, Ohio 30,000 and Western Virginia 10,000. New York was called upon to furnish 20,000 men, and was the first to respond. In less than sixty hours from the date of the requisition, three regiments were on their way to the seat of war. Pennsylvania was less prompt, but finally became aroused and contributed generously toward expelling the invaders. Meanwhile the Confederates crossed the Potomac at other points and were spreading themselves in various directions through Pennsylvania and Maryland. They occupied Frederick City, Chambersburg, York, Gettysburg and Carlisle, and advanced within a few miles of Harrisburg on the 29th, capturing horses and cattle, rifling stores, burning rolling mills, destroying railroad tracks and devastating the country generally. Contributions were laid upon the people, but as a rule private property was respected. It was expected that Harrisburg would be attacked; but the movements of the Army of the Potomac compelled the Confederates to fall back and concentrate their forces.

General George B. Meade Succeeds General Hooker.

On the 27th the main body of the enemy crossed the Potomac into Maryland at Williamsport, and Lee took up his headquarters at Hagerstown. Meanwhile our army in Virginia was not idle. It broke up its encampment on the Rappahannock on the 11th and 12th of June, and marched northward on a line nearly parallel with that of the enemy. Several brilliant skirmishes between cavalry detachments took place — among them was one at Middleburg, Va., where our cavalry, under Pleasanton, gained an important advantage over the enemy under Stuart.

A general engagement on the old Bull Run battle-ground was anticipated; but the Confederates succeeded in getting by our forces, turning northward and entering Maryland. The movements of the Federal forces were so successfully masked, that it was not known that the Army of the Potomac had crossed the river until the 27th, when its head-quarters were established in Frederick City. Here General Hooker was relieved (June 27th) and the command of the army was conferred upon General George B. Meade, of Pennsylvania.

The Battle of Gettysburg, Penn.

The next morning General Meade ordered the main body of the army to march north into Pennsylvania, in the direction of Harrisburg. Simultaneously with this, the enemy marched in the same direction; Gettysburg being the point at which both armies seemed likely to meet. The First and Eleventh corps of our army, under Reynolds and Howard, reached this place July 1st, and found the enemy in force near the town. Reynolds opened the attack, but fell early in the action, his command devolving on General Doubleday. The Eleventh corps soon became engaged, and fought with great bravery; but being outnumbered, fell back a short distance from the town, retaining a strong position. During the night the remainder of the army, with the exception of the Sixth corps, came up. The entire Confederate army was also concentrated. Skirmishing began early on the morning of the 2d, but the enemy did not commence a serious attack until 4 P. M., when they opened a fierce cannonade on Cemetery Hill, the key of the Federal position, held by the Eleventh corps.

The Federal Columns Waver under Confederate Assaults.

This, however, proved to be a feint to cover an assault on our left, directed by Longstreet and Hill. Our columns began to waver, when Sedgwick opportunely arrived with the Sixth corps, which rushed into the fight and repelled the attack. It was near sunset; and the enemy made a determined attack on our right, which had been weakened to support our left and

center. The Fifth and Sixth corps came to the rescue, and the assault was checked. The battle continued until half-past nine P. M. when the Confederates made a final assault on our right and were repulsed. This closed the bloody work of the day. The battle was renewed on the morning of the 3d by General Slocum, to whom was assigned the duty of dislodging the enemy from a position gained the day before. The action commenced at day-break, raged with great fury for six hours, when the Confederates were forced to fall back, and General Slocum regained his former position. A short lull ensued, when at one P. M. the storm of battle burst forth anew. The enemy opened a terrific cannonade on our center, which was kept up for two hours. This was followed by a furious charge of infantry, which was unsuccessful.

General Lee's Army Retreats to the Potomac.

The Federal troops in turn resumed the offensive and drove the enemy back. The latter abandoned the field, and the battle was over and the victory won. Lee slowly retreated to the Potomac, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, but carrying off almost his entire train of artillery and a portion of his plunder. Reaching the river and finding it impassable by reason of recent rains, he took a strong position on a neck of land—a position from which General Meade did not deem it prudent to attempt to dislodge him. He was seriously harassed, however, by our cavalry, before he gained this position, and several minor engagements ensued. Our forces, under Pleasanton, obtained a victory over the Confederates at Funkstown, July 8th, and captured 600 prisoners; while General Buford gained another success at Boonsboro, the day following. Lee succeeded in recrossing the Potomac on the 14th, with the exception of a brigade (1,500) captured at Falling Waters, Md.

An Unparalleled Aggregate of Casualties.

Our entire loss in this series of engagements was as follows: killed, 2,834; wounded, 13,709; missing, 6,643; total, 23,186. That of the enemy was 3,500 killed, 14,500 wounded and 13,621 missing. In this battle 8 generals were killed and 18 wounded.

The result of the campaign was most disastrous to the Confederates; followed as it was by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, it caused profound gloom throughout the entire South. Jeff. Davis ordered a day of humiliation and prayer; while the Confederate papers confessed that the future of the Confederacy looked dark. The Confederate loss in the series of engagements in the East and West, during the spring and early summer of 1863, amounted to the enormous aggregate of 100,000 men, 300 guns, and immense quantities of arms, ammunition, stores, etc., etc., a result hardly paralleled in the history of military campaigns.

Defeat and Capture of General Morgan and his Cavalry.

Simultaneously with Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, General Morgan made a raid into Indiana and Ohio with a cavalry force of about 5,000. He met with considerable success at first; the people were alarmed; but an overwhelming militia force was raised which moved against him, and soon drove him on the defensive. He tried to cross the river, but our gunboats intercepted him and drove him back. One thousand of his followers were captured at Buffington Island, Ohio, July 18th; 300 more were captured on the following day; 1,500 more, including Basil Duke, were bagged at George's Creek, July 20th; while Morgan himself and the remainder of his forces surrendered to General Shackleford at New Lisbon, Ohio, on the 26th.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter, S. C.

A formidable expedition against Charleston was fitted out during the winter of 1863, and rendezvoused at Port Royal. From unaccountable causes it was not ready to operate until spring. April 7th the attack was opened by our naval forces under Admiral Dupont. The Federal land forces, under command of General Hunter, were encamped on James Island, but did not participate. The attacking vessels were nine in number—eight of them monitors, and the *New Ironsides*, a large steamer with eighteen guns. They steamed past the

batteries on Morris Island without encountering serious opposition, and were to operate on the northwest front of Fort Sumter, at a distance of one thousand yards. The narrow channel leading to this position was obstructed by piles and chains, and the *Weehawken*, which led the attack, got her propeller entangled in the network so that for a time her machinery was rendered useless. Finding it impossible to pass the obstructions, the assault was commenced at another point. The *Iron-sides*, owing to her great depth of water, was unable to participate, while the *Keokuk*, by reason of her greater speed, passed the other vessels and opened fire on Sumter, at a distance of four hundred yards.

Operations against Fort Sumter Suspended.

The whole fire from the forts and batteries was concentrated upon her. She was riddled with shot, withdrew from the action and soon sunk, a total loss. She was under fire only thirty minutes. The monitors meanwhile kept up a vigorous bombardment for an hour, when they were ordered to withdraw. No less than 3,500 shots were fired by the Confederates, 500 of which took effect. None of the monitors were vitally injured, though the pilot-house of the *Nahant* was shattered, while the turrets of the *Passaic* and *Weehawken* were so indented as to interfere with their revolving. Two of the other vessels were more or less injured. The walls of Sumter were seriously damaged. Our entire loss was two men killed and twenty wounded. The ability of iron-clad vessels to withstand the fire of land batteries was clearly demonstrated. Active operations were suspended for some months. General Hunter was succeeded by General Gilmore, and Admiral Dupont by Admiral Dahlgren. July 10th, our forces made a sudden attack on Morris Island; and so unexpected and successful was the onslaught that all of the batteries on the lower end of the island were captured after a few hours' fight.

Unsuccessful Federal Assault upon Fort Wagner, S. C.

An attempt was made to capture Fort Wagner, and although some of the troops gained possession of the parapet, they were forced to retire before superior numbers. Another attempt to capture it was made on the 18th of July, but our forces were repulsed with a loss of nearly 1,000, including Colonel Shaw, of the Massachusetts colored regiment. General Gilmore now directed his attention to Fort Sumter, and commenced the erection of batteries by which to cross-fire upon it, directly over Fort Wagner. The formal attack opened on the morning of the 17th of August, the navy co-operating by keeping up a bombardment on Forts Wagner and Gregg. Sumter was found to be perfectly within reach of our guns, although nearly two and a half miles distant. The fire was most accurate and disastrous. After two days' bombardment General Gilmore was able to announce that the fort was a "shapeless mass of ruins." At this juncture he demanded of General Beauregard the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, and gave notice that in default of compliance he would open fire on Charleston. The latter sent an impudent message in reply, quibbling about "informality," protesting against the short time allowed for the removal of non-combatants and threatening to retaliate.

Greek Fire Thrown into Charleston, S. C.

General Gilmore, however, sent his compliments to the city in the shape of "Greek fire," which created the utmost consternation; whereupon a protest was also issued by the Spanish and British consuls against the shortness of the notice. Our commander answered, justifying his order, and gave notice that the bombardment would be suspended for two days. But fire was not renewed; and although Fort Sumter was virtually demolished, the enemy refused to surrender it. It was further bombarded on the 31st of August, and an attempt was made by the Federal forces to take it by storm; some two hundred picked men advanced upon it in small boats, while our guns peppered away

at its demolished walls. The enemy were, however, prepared; a portion of our forces landed, but were driven back, some fifty of them being captured. Meanwhile the siege of Fort Wagner progressed. On the 1st of September, seventy-five of the enemy's sharpshooters were captured within their rifle pits before the works. Finally, on the night of the 6th, our parallels having approached to within a hundred yards of the fort, and our guns so placed as to look into it, the Confederates evacuated it, as they did also Fort Gregg. This gave us entire possession of Morris Island, and enabled us to operate against Fort Moultrie and the other works on Sullivan's Island. These were vigorously bombarded, but although seriously injured they were not reduced.

Quantrell's Guerillas Attack Lawrence, Kansas.

Important events were at the same time transpiring west of the Mississippi. On the night of August 21st, the city of Lawrence, Kansas, was attacked by a body of guerillas, three hundred strong, under the command of the notorious Quantrell, from the borders of Missouri. The attack was sudden and wholly unexpected. A great portion of the town was burned, and one hundred and forty of the inhabitants butchered and twenty-four wounded. The desperadoes left before daylight in small squads, hotly pursued by our forces. Most of the plunder which they carried off was recaptured, and nearly fifty of their number killed. The affair created intense excitement, and the people of the surrounding villages and towns generally rushed to arms.

Federal Campaign in the Red River Country.

Meanwhile our forces under Generals Steele and Blunt were penetrating into the heart of Arkansas. August 25th, the former attacked the enemy (under Price) at Bordenville, and drove them out of the place with considerable loss. The latter were much demoralized, and retreated rapidly in the direction of Little Rock. Here they intrenched themselves and prepared to offer battle, but the approach of our forces produced such a discouraging effect upon them that they abandoned it on September 10th

when it fell into our hands. Price, who commanded the enemy, rapidly retreated toward Texas, followed by our advance under General Davidson. At the same time, General Blunt was operating with equal success farther west. He crossed the Arkansas river August 23d and offered battle to the Confederate Generals Steele and Cooper, who had massed 11,000 men on his front. After a faint show of resistance, the enemy commenced a retreat, which soon turned into a disorderly flight. They abandoned all their property. General Blunt pursued them a hundred miles south of the Arkansas to Perryville, which is only fifty miles from the Red river. At this point he captured and destroyed their commissary depot. They continued their flight to Boggy depot, on Red river, while he marched on Fort Smith, which fell without a struggle. The entire Indian Territory was cleared of Confederates, while Western, Central and Northern Arkansas was virtually brought under the dominion of the Federal power. The people generally hailed our forces as deliverers, and thousands enlisted in the Federal ranks.

The Invasion of Missouri in the Fall of 1863.

A force of Confederates some 3,000 strong, under General Shelby, invaded Missouri in early October, and perpetrated the most outrageous barbarities on the people. They occupied Greenfield, where they burned the court-house and other buildings, and advanced upon Warsaw where they were met by the Home Guards and a small force under Colonel Phelps. A spirited engagement ensued, our troops falling back. They then struck for the Pacific railroad, destroyed portions of the track, attacked the train, cut the telegraph wires and committed other depredations. General Brown pursued them with a considerable force, overtook them on the 13th of October, and brought them to a decisive engagement. The fight was obstinate and lasted five hours. The Confederates were finally completely routed and scattered in all directions, with the loss of their artillery and baggage and a large number of small arms and prisoners. They were closely pursued by our forces, and fled in confusion toward

the south. The "invasion" proved a failure, the enemy obtaining neither booty nor glory.

General Lee Prevented from Reinforcing General Bragg.

After the retreat of General Lee across the Potomac, no important events transpired for several weeks. General Meade recrossed into Virginia and slowly advanced toward the Rapahannock. The enemy were scattered from the Blue Ridge in the west to Front Royal in the east. Several skirmishes occurred between cavalry, in one of which, near White Sulphur Springs, our forces under General Averill, captured a number of prisoners. The saltpetre works, near Pendleton, were destroyed. Our troops under Buford and Gregg advanced as far as the Rapidan, crossed it and occupied Orange Court-House. The object was not to march upon Richmond, but to divert Lee and prevent his sending reinforcements to General Bragg. Finding the enemy in strong position and apprehensive that his communications might be interfered with General Meade determined to fall back. The retreat was made deliberately and in good order. The Confederates, taking advantage of our retrograde movement, fell upon General Gregg's command in overwhelming numbers and attempted to destroy him. At one time they succeeded in completely flanking him, but he cut his way out and rejoined the main body of our army.

The Federal Army Fall Back to Prevent a Flank Movement.

The enemy closely followed us, harassing our rear and endeavoring to flank us. On the morning of October 13th, they attacked our Second corps, under General Warren, who protected the rear, near Bristoe Station. Our troops turned upon their assailants and gave them battle. The fight raged with great fury for some time, our forces successfully repelling the efforts of the enemy to break their lines and committing great havoc in their ranks. Reinforced by Sykes' division, the Federal forces assumed the offensive, charged upon the enemy, captured a battery of six guns and a Confederate brigade, numbering about 500 men. We remained masters of the field, most of the

enemy's dead and wounded falling into our hands. Late in the afternoon Lee made a desperate attempt to flank General Meade by getting into his rear by way of Fairfax Court-House. In this he was unsuccessful, as General Meade anticipated the enemy by falling rapidly back to the coveted spot, thus effectually checking the movement. Federal loss, 51 killed and 329 wounded. That of the Confederates was 750 killed and wounded and 450 missing. General Meade fell back to the vicinity of Bull Run, where he awaited an attack from Lee. The latter, however, declined to risk a battle, contenting himself with making a vigorous demonstration in our front, while he devoted himself to destroying the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

General Lee's Army Recross the Rapidan.

Having accomplished this, he fell back rapidly toward the Rappahannock. On Sunday night, October 13th, his advance reached the river, and on the day following, his entire army had crossed the Rapidan and re occupied its old position. General Meade started in pursuit, but the enemy had got back to their old intrenchments and the chase was discontinued. Subsequently a portion of the enemy, consisting of infantry and cavalry, recrossed the Rappahannock, attacked General Gregg's cavalry, and drove him back to near Bealton Station. The fight was here continued with additional forces on our side, when the enemy withdrew. On the 18th, General Imboden attacked a small garrison at Charlestown, W.Va., and captured it. He was immediately pursued by our forces at Harper's Ferry, and driven out of and ten miles beyond the town. On the whole, the campaign was an unprofitable one for the Confederates. They failed in capturing our supply train, while their defeat at Bristoe Station changed the programme of operations. The entire Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners did not exceed 1,800.

The Confederates Evacuate Chattanooga, Tenn.

An important movement of the Federal forces in Tennessee took place toward the end of the summer of 1863. A portion of

General Rosecrans' army, under General Wilder, appeared before Chattanooga on the 21st of August, and commenced shelling it. The enemy's works were found to be very strong, and though no formal attack was made General Rosecrans so manœuvred as to compel them to evacuate the place, which was done hastily, but in comparative good order. The Federal forces crossed the river below Chattanooga, and a movement into Georgia was soon after made. Our advance marched some seven or eight miles, when the enemy were discovered in large force near LaFayette. The latter, having been largely reinforced, determined to attack General Rosecrans. He, suspecting their design, ordered a reconnoissance toward Ringgold on the 18th of September, to ascertain their position. It soon became evident that they intended, if possible, to flank him and get between his army and Chattanooga. Our cavalry skirmished during the day with the enemy, issuing from the gaps of the Pigeon Mountains, but no serious collision occurred. On the night of the 18th, the divisions of Brennan and Baird, of Thomas' corps, together with a portion of McCook's corps, moved from the center to the left of Crittenden's corps, and were in their new position by daybreak.

The Battle of Chickamauga, Tenn.

The morning of the 19th (Saturday) passed without forewarning of the approaching conflict, but shortly before eleven o'clock a long line of Confederate infantry was seen advancing upon our extreme left. It forced Craxton's brigade back, but two other brigades coming to its assistance the enemy were driven back, but they in turn being reinforced, returned to the charge with wild yells, pushing Brennan beyond his position in the line, and uncovering the left of Baird's division. Promptly changing their course they soon enveloped Scribner's and King's brigades. They next assailed Johnson's division, rolling it back upon Reynolds', which also became involved. The latter, however, rallied and arrested the Confederate advance. Brennan's and Baird's divisions having been rallied, a general advance was ordered by General Thomas, when the tide of battle

was turned in our favor. Several guns taken by the enemy were recaptured, and by four P. M. all the lost ground was recovered. At the same time the main body of the Confederate army, under Bragg, made an attack on our center. Our line wavered for a time, but relief coming, the enemy were checked. They again rallied and again threw our center into confusion, but the divisions of Wood and Negley coming to the rescue, the threatened disaster was averted and the enemy repulsed.

Terrific Onslaught of Longstreet's and Hill's Corps.

The two armies rested on the field during the night and the battle was renewed the following morning. The Confederates opened fire about nine o'clock, and at ten the fight became general. The Federal artillery was planted upon higher ground in the rear, and fired over the infantry, and destructive as the fire from small arms and cannon was, it did not stay the advance of the enemy. At times they staggered, but only to rally and push forward again toward our line. With frantic yells, Longstreet's and Hill's corps both came rolling steadily on, in columns by battalions. Our center, weakened to the extent of almost one-third, was not strong enough for success in this unequal contest. Closer and closer approached the shouting hostile masses, and at last forced Brennan's division to yield its position. General Reynolds being sorely pressed, General Ward went to his relief, but he was unable to withstand the onslaught, and his line broke in confusion. The enemy, taking advantage of the breach caused by shifting positions from one part of the field to the other, made a most murderous onslaught, when our left and right became demoralized, and some of the men ran panic-stricken from the field.

The Federal Army fall back on Chattanooga, Tenn

The corps of General Thomas did much toward retrieving the disaster of the day. His troops were formed in two lines, and firing one after the other, they kept up an unbroken fusilade with telling effect. The enemy, consisting of Polk's corps, were not only repelled, but thrown into such disorder that Turchin's bri-

gade and other portions of the line followed, and we took several hundred prisoners. Toward sunset the enemy were driven back to the position they took when filing out of LaFayette road, and abandoned the contest. Another effort was made by the Confederates to break our lines, but it did not succeed. Our army fell back in good order toward Chattanooga, bringing away most of our wounded. The Federal loss was 1,644 killed, 9,262 wounded and 4,945 missing. Confederates, 2,389 killed, 13,412 wounded and 2,003 missing. Eighteen generals were among the killed or wounded. There was some skirmishing on the 20th, but the enemy did not deem it prudent to attack.

General Thomas in Command of the Army of the Cumberland.

Matters remained in *statu quo* for some time. The Confederates occupied Lookout Mountain, from whence they attempted to shell our camp, but failed. General Rosecrans was superseded and General Thomas assigned to the command of the army of the Cumberland, while General Grant was invested with the supreme command of the armies of the Mississippi and in Tennessee. Our position at Chattanooga was becoming critical, our communications being threatened and the enemy endeavoring to flank us. On the 25th of October a detachment of the Eleventh Ohio floated fifty pontoons down the river in face of the Confederate sharpshooters, landed at Brown's Ferry, surprised the enemy and drove them from the ridge on the north side. By this movement, the obstructions to steamboat navigation were removed, and communication opened with Bridgeport. On the 27th, General Smith executed some manœuvres near the mouth of Lookout valley, which were of great importance, inasmuch as two wagon roads were secured, and also the further use of the river. The Confederates determined to dislodge General Hooker from the positions thus attained, for if successfully held, the further occupation of Lookout Mountain by them was out of the question, it being completely flanked. They therefore made an attack at midnight, October 28th, but after a severe fight were completely repulsed.

General Burnside Conquers East Tennessee.

Meanwhile, General Burnside was marching against East Tennessee, at the head of a considerable army. After a tedious mountain march, he took possession of Kingston, forty miles south-west of Knoxville, September 2d, a very important point, being no less than the key to the whole northern portion of the valley. From Kingston he pushed on to London, where, after a sharp fight, the enemy was completely routed. He occupied Knoxville on the 4th, but slight resistance being made. His reception was a grand ovation, one of the features of which was a procession of women a mile long. Cumberland Gap surrendered unconditionally on the 9th. Two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery were taken. Bristol was also occupied by us — a most important point, it being the junction of the Virginia and Tennessee railway, extending from Bristol to Lynchburgh, and the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, running from Bristol to Knoxville, and commanding the western portions of Virginia and North Carolina, as well as East Tennessee. The enemy retreated rapidly toward Chattanooga — thus giving us possession, after a slight struggle, of the whole of East Tennessee. General Burnside, instead of proceeding south as was expected, pushed east, for the purpose of intercepting reinforcements for Bragg from General Lee. He proceeded as far as Jonesboro', nearly eighty miles from Knoxville, which he occupied without meeting much resistance.

Forward Movement of the Army of the Potomac.

The predictions that the army of the Potomac were to go into winter quarters in early November were falsified. On Saturday, November 7th, 1863, General Meade ordered a forward movement. General Sedgwick, commanding the right wing, advanced on the enemy, intrenched at Rappahannock Railroad Crossing, and attacked them. A desperate battle ensued, our forces carried the heights by storm, captured their artillery, and produced a perfect panic among the enemy, who fled in disorder across the river. The Federal loss was 370 killed or wounded, Confederates, 11

killed, 98 wounded and 1,629 missing. At the same time, General French attacked the Confederates at Kelly's Ford, some few miles below, whipped and drove them across the river, capturing several hundred prisoners. On the morning of the 8th, the two corps crossed the river and united their forces at Brandy Station. The rest of the army followed, the enemy rapidly falling back toward and across the Rapidan.

Confederate Rifle Pits Carried by Assault.

At the same time the prospects of a great battle at Chattanooga became imminent. The threatening movements of Longstreet against Knoxville rendered a bold stroke on the part of General Grant imperative. Accordingly, on November 23d, our forces, under Generals Wood and Sheridan, of the Fourth army corps, commanded by General Alger, made a reconnoissance to ascertain the strength of the enemy; and, if possible, also to occupy and hold the knolls in front of our left, between our lines and Missionary Ridge. The principal attack was made by General Hazen's brigade, commanded by that general, supported on the left by General Willich's brigade, and on the right by the whole division of General Sheridan. At two p. m. the lines of General Hazen became hotly engaged, while our artillery opened on the Confederate rifle pits at camp behind the line of fighting. Our troops rapidly advancing as if on parade, occupied the knolls upon which they were directed, at twenty minutes past two. Ten minutes later, General Willich, driving across an open field, carried the rifle pits in his front, whose occupants fled as they fired their last volley; and General Sheridan, moving through the forest that stretched before him, drove in the enemy's pickets and halted his advance, in obedience to orders, on reaching the rifle pits, where the Confederate force waited for his attack. No such attack was made, however, the desire being to recover the heights on our left, but not to assault the enemy's works. We captured about 200 prisoners and gained a most important position.

Federal Assault on Missionary Ridge, Tenn.

On the 24th, General Hooker made an attack on the enemy at Lookout Mountain, and after a severe engagement, succeeded in capturing its northern slope. Our loss was small; that of the enemy heavy, including 500 to 600 prisoners. At the same time General Sherman crossed the river at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and after an obstinate engagement, carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge. During the night, the enemy evacuated Lookout Mountain, and fell back toward Chickamauga. At eight o'clock, General Sherman began the assault upon the strong position of the enemy at the northern end of Missionary Ridge. The brigade of General Corse, with a portion of another brigade, composed the storming party in the first assault. They were repulsed with a heavy loss, after an attack persisted in for one hour; but being reinforced, they were enabled to hold a part of the hill. In this attack General Corse was severely wounded. A second assault was made at half-past one, in which Mathias', Loomis' and Raal's divisions were engaged. The force reached within twenty yards of the summit of the hill and the works of the enemy, when they were flanked, and broke, retiring to their reserves. The enemy massed heavily on his right, in order to hold a position of so much importance. About three P.M., General Grant started two columns against the weakened center, and in an hour's desperate fighting, succeeded in breaking the center and gaining possession of the ridge on which the enemy was posted.

Complete Rout of the Confederate forces.

The main force was driven northward toward General Sherman, who opened on them, and they were forced to break and seek safety in disordered flight down the western slope of the ridge, and across the western ridge of the Chickamauga. Our troops exhibited almost unexampled pluck and daring. On one occasion the men (of Wood and Sheridan's divisions), excited by their success in carrying the rifle pits on the slope of Missionary Ridge,

which they had been ordered to take at all hazards, rushed up the precipice beyond and carried the crest of the hill, capturing some thirty cannon and thousands of prisoners. The enemy was hotly pursued, and fled panic stricken before our pursuing squadrons. The pursuit was continued on the 26th, the enemy burning the bridges and destroying their supply depots behind them. Arms were thrown away, knapsacks were abandoned, camp equipages were left behind, and all the signs of a rout were manifest. The enemy were pursued as far as Ringgold, Ga. where an engagement took place between Hooker's advance and the Confederate rear—one or two of our regiments being severely handled. Bragg continued his flight toward Dalton, Ga., and our forces having destroyed the Confederate manufactories, etc., of Ringgold, evacuated the place. Our entire loss in the series of engagements was 757 killed, 4,529 wounded and 330 missing; that of the enemy was 361 killed, 2,181 wounded and 6,142 missing. We also captured over 50 pieces of cannon and 7,000 stand of small arms. Altogether the victory was one of the most decisive of the war.

General Burnside evacuates Lenoir, N. C.

The position of General Burnside in East Tennessee became critical. The enemy, smarting under the loss of this fruitful country, determined to crush him. Accordingly a large force, under command of General Longstreet, marched against him. This force crossed the Tennessee November 14th. It was attacked the same day by Burnside, who drove the advance back to within a mile of the river. The remainder of the Confederate forces crossed during the night and attacked Burnside on the morning of the 15th, compelling him to fall back to Lenoir. The enemy again attacked him on the night of the same day, but were handsomely repulsed. Burnside evacuated Lenoir on the 16th, but being pressed by the enemy gave them battle at Campbell's Station, in the afternoon of that day. The fight lasted until dark. Our first position commanded the road from both sides; the infantry deployed in front of this, and

were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and finally succeeded, by outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire. The Confederates retired before it, gave way, and eventually fell back to the river. It was now three o'clock in the afternoon, and the enemy showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance, General Burnside fell back to a more desirable position and again gave battle. The contest continued until night, when it closed with our troops in possession of the field.

The Federal Army fall back to Knoxville, Tenn.

General Burnside gradually fell back upon Knoxville, the enemy following. He reached the city on the 17th, and disposed his little army in line of battle around its outskirts, to await the attack of the Confederates. The latter made their appearance in the afternoon, when skirmishing commenced, followed by a sharp engagement on the Clinton road. A more serious attack was made on our forces on the 18th, in which we lost heavily. The Confederates now closely invested the place, blockading the roads and planting batteries on the surrounding heights. Several minor engagements occurred, and on the 25th—the ninth day of the siege—our forces were attacked by the enemy, who had crossed the Holston river a few nights before. A severe fight ensued when the latter were repulsed, with a loss of 150 killed and a large number wounded. A portion of the city, including the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad depot, was burned about the same time.

Retreat of the Confederate Army under Longstreet.

On the 28th, the enemy made a general attack on our skirmishing line, and on the morning of the next day charged in force on General Foster's position at Fort Saunders. They were met midway by a most murderous discharge of grape and canister and the steady fire of the rifle pits, under which they faltered, and finally fell back in broken fragments, leaving two colonels, several captains, and in all over 100 dead on the field. A con-

siderable force reached the foot of the parapets, only to tumble into a ten-foot ditch surrounding the fort, where the wounded, dead and living, were piled in an indistinguishable mass. We captured 234 prisoners. Their loss was not less than 700, while ours alone did not exceed 50. General Burnside offered a truce to General Longstreet to bury his dead, which was accepted. The enemy made an unsuccessful attack on General Burnside on December 3d. Reinforcements for the latter having in the meantime arrived, the Confederate commander hastily raised the siege on the 4th, and rapidly retreated toward Virginia.

The Army of the Potomac cross the Rapidan.

The morning of November 26th, the army of the Potomac broke camp and made an important "forward movement" toward the south. It moved in three columns for three different fords on the Rapidan. The right, consisting of the Third corps, supported by the Sixth, crossed at Jacob's Ford; the Second corps, forming the center, at Germania Ford, and the left, consisting of the Fifth, supported by the First, at Culpepper Ford. Early Friday morning, the 27th, the whole army was over the river, having encountered but little opposition. Thursday night or Friday our cavalry occupied Fredericksburg Heights, which had previously been abandoned by the enemy, and one corps of the army moved there after effecting the crossing of the Rapidan. On Friday morning the line of battle was formed, the center resting on the Fredericksburg turnpike, near Robertson's tavern, the left curving toward Gordonsville, the right resting near the Rapidan, south-west of Jacob's Ford. General Gregg's cavalry was stationed on the left, and in moving forward encountered Confederate cavalry, which it drove back on its infantry supports, and then returned to the Fifth corps, which immediately advanced, drove back the Confederate infantry, and took up its position.

The Federal Army fall back to Brandy Station.

The center likewise met with but little resistance, the enemy falling back two miles toward Orange Court-House. A severe

engagement, however, took place on the right. General Prince's division of the Third corps had the advance, and was encountered by Ewell's corps before it had formed a junction with the center; at first the tide of battle went rather against them, but they soon reversed it, and when reinforced by the remainder of the corps, and afterward by the Sixth, the enemy was driven completely off the field, and the wing encamped six miles beyond Locust Grove. The enemy then fell back to the other side of Mine Run Valley, which divided the two armies. The valley runs north and south, the Confederate army lying on the east, the Federal on the west. Our forces were drawn up in line of battle, but General Meade finding the enemy strongly intrenched, and the ground unfavorable for offensive purposes, deemed it impracticable to make the attack. The afternoon of December 1st, the order to fall back was given, and on the evening of that day the retrograde movement commenced. This was effected without loss, either of men or material; and on the afternoon of December 2d, the army was back to its old place at Brandy Station.

General Banks' Expedition against Texas.

Toward the end of October, an expedition sailed from New Orleans, under command of General Banks, for the Texan coast. Its destination was a secret. The fleet consisted of the best vessels ever before numbered in an expedition—all seaworthy, in every particular, except two or three small steamers taken along for coast and river service. On the 30th, a heavy norther separated the fleet, during which the little steamer *Union* and two schooners sank. No lives were lost. When forty miles off the coast, two Confederate deserters were picked up in a small boat, nearly dead from exhaustion. As the fleet approached the coast, signal-fires were kindled, and the smoke could be seen rising up in lines, which proved its purpose to be to carry the intelligence to a far distance. The first steamer, with the Nineteenth Iowa, crossed the Brazos Santiago bar on the morning of November 2d. Vessels with the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine soon followed, and the latter was the first to land, and theirs was the first flag

raised. November 4th, our forces landed on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande, a boat's crew being drowned while disembarking. The enemy, observing our approach, evacuated Fort Brown and set fire to the works there. Brownsville was also set fire to by a few Confederate cavalry, but the Union men turned out to extinguish it, when the Confederate cavalry were joined by the Secessionists in the town, and a terrific street fight was going on, with the houses burning around the combatants. On the 14th, General Banks sailed from Brazos and took possession of Corpus Christi Pass. He had with him a fleet of six steamships. On the 17th, he surprised the garrison at Arkansas Pass, and forced its surrender, capturing 13 officers, 90 men, 4 guns, 1 schooner, and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Operations of Confederate Privateers during 1863.

The captures of the Confederate privateers during 1863 were estimated at 180 vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 80,899 tons, and whose value was estimated at \$30,000,000. The *Alabama*, especially, carried on her work of devastation with a high and energetic hand. On the 8th of February she burned the ship *Falmouth* and on the 21st she destroyed the *Golden Eagle* and *Alice Jane*; on the 23d of March she burned the *King Fisher*; on the 24th the *Benjamin Thayer*, and on the 25th the *Charles Hill* and *Nora*; on the 4th of April she destroyed the *Louisa Hatch*; on the 15th the ships *Lafayette* and *Kate Cary*, and on the 26th the *Dorcas Prince*; on the 3d of May she destroyed the *Sea Lark* and *Union Jack*, and on the 29th the *Jabez Snow*; on the 19th of June she captured the *Conrad* and converted her into a privateer; on the 2d of July she captured the *Anna F. Schmidt*, and on the 4th burned the ship *Express*; on the 5th of August she captured the *Sea Bride* and one or two other vessels at Table Bay, South Africa; she subsequently arrived at Cape Town, where she was treated with great distinction by the British residents, and where her captain and officers were feted and lionized; on the 7th of October she destroyed the ships *Winged Rover* and *Amanda* near Java.

The pirate *Florida* was equally active. On the 22d of January she burned the ship *Windward*, and on the 23d the *Corriss Ann*; on the 21st of February she destroyed the *Jacob Bell*; on the 27th of March she captured and converted the *Lapwing* into a privateer, and on the 30th she destroyed the ship *L. M. Calcord*; on the 23d of April she burned the ship *Henrietta*, and on the 24th the ship *Oneida*; on the 6th of May she captured the brig *Clarence* and converted her into a privateer; on the 13th she burned the *Crown Point*; on the 6th of June she burned the ship *Southern Cross*; on the 14th the *Red Gauntlet*; on the 16th the *B. F. Hoxie*, and on the 27th she captured and bonded the *V. H. Hill*; on the 8th of July she captured the *W. B. Nash*; on the 5th of August she captured the *S. B. Cutting*, and on the 21st burned the *Anglo Saxon*, off the English coast. The pirate *Georgia*, which left Glasgow, Scotland, on the 28th of March, also done our commerce much damage as did also the *Clarence*, *Retribution* and other Confederate "privateers."

Operations of the Federal Blockading Fleet.

The following embrace the most important captures made during the year 1863. January 17th, *Huntress* burned in Charleston harbor; 22d, *Pearl* captured by the *Tioga*; 29th, *Princess Royal* captured off Charleston; February 24th, *Queen of the Wave* destroyed in Charleston harbor; 25th, *Peterhoff* captured by the *Vanderbilt*; 27th, *Nashville* destroyed in Ogeechee river, Georgia; March 9th, *Douro* captured by the *Quaker City*; 19th, *Georgiana* destroyed near Charleston; 21st, *Nicholas I*, captured off New Inlet, N. C.; 22d, *Granite City* captured by the *Tioga*; 25th, *Dolphin* captured by the *Wachusett*; 28th, *Aries* captured by the *Stettin*; April 11th, *Leopard* destroyed off Charleston; 17th, *Alabama* captured in Mobile Bay; 18th, *St. John* captured by the *Stettin*; 25th, *Tubal Cain* seized in New York; May 10th, *West Florida* destroyed by the *Owasco*; 17th, *Cuba* destroyed by the *De Soto*; 18th, *Eagle* captured by the *Octorora*; 19th, *Union* captured by the *Huntsville*; 20th, *Norseman* wrecked in Charleston harbor; 29th, *Hero* captured; June 5th, *Stono* (*J. P. Smith*)

sunk off Charleston; 10th, *Havelock* sunk off Charleston; 11th, *Herald* sunk off Charleston, *Calypso* captured by the *Florida*; 15th, *Planter* captured by the *Lackawana*; 20th, *Banshee* burned in Wilmington harbor; 21st, *Victory* captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*; 25th, *Britannia* captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*; July 15th, *Lizzie* captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*; 17th, *William Bagley* and *James Battle* captured; 19th, *Raccoon* destroyed off Charleston; 24th, *Kate Dales* and *Emma* captured; August 8th, *Robert Habercham* destroyed in Savannah river; 18th, *Alice Vivian* captured by the *De Soto*; 23d, *Hebe* destroyed off Wilmington; September 12th, *Fox*, *Alabama*, and *Montgomery* captured; 13th, *Jupiter* destroyed in Warsaw sound; 16th, *Lizzie Davis* captured by the *San Jacinto*; 23d, *Phantom* destroyed by *Connecticut*; 24th, *Southern Merchant* captured; 25th, *Diamond* captured by the *Stettin*; 28th, *Herald* captured by the *Tioga*; October 11th, *Spaulding* (*St. John*) captured by the transport *Union*; 11th, *Douro* destroyed by the *Nansemond*; 15th, *Mail* captured by the *Honduras*; 16th, *Scottish Chief* burned near Tampa, Fla.; 21st, *Venus* destroyed by the *Nansemond*; 31st, *Alma* captured by the *Stettin*; November 5th, *Margaret* and *Jessie* captured by the *Fulton*, transport; 8th, *Cornubia* captured by the *James Adger*; 9th, *R. E. Lee* captured by the *James Adger*, and the *Ella* and *Anna* captured by the *Nippon*; 10th, *Ella* (*Republic*) captured by *Howqua*; 21st, *Banshee* captured by the *Fulton*, transport; 30th, *The Ceres* (*Anglo Rebel*) destroyed by *Aries* and *Violet*, and the *Chatham* captured by the *Aurora*; December 9th, *Minna* captured by the *Circassian*; 19th, *Beauregard* runs ashore near Wilmington.

Before Charleston at the Close of 1863.

The attack on Charleston continued, with no immediate prospect of decisive results. General Gilmore was active, but the fleet remained passive, and appearances were that such would be the condition for some time to come. A deplorable disaster occurred to the monitor *Weehawken* on December 6th. A heavy north-west wind prevailed at the time, and the vessel, lying at

the entrance of Charleston harbor, went down at her anchorage, carrying with her, to a horrible death beneath the waves, 4 of her engineers and 26 of the crew. The cause of her sinking was not definitely ascertained, though it was charged that her hatches had been left open.

The Advance of the Federal Army attacked by Longstreet.

Contrary to general expectation, General Longstreet, instead of continuing his retreat to Virginia, turned upon his pursuers, placed Cumberland in his front, and attacked our advance under General Shackleford. Line of battle was formed at Beans' Station on the Cumberland Gap and Morristown road, and a fight ensued which continued until night-fall, when the enemy had succeeded in driving the Union forces about half a mile. Colonels Woolford, Graham, Foster and others were engaged. The whole movement was made with a well-contrived plan to cut off and capture General Shackleford and his command, and a heavy force of Confederate cavalry moved down the left bank of the Holston river, with the intention of crossing at Kelly's Ford and getting in his rear. That portion of the programme, however, was checked by General Ferrero, who sent the brigade of General Humphreys to hold the ford.

General Averill's Raid in South-Western Virginia.

General Averill made an extensive raid into Western and South-Western Virginia, about the middle of December. He left New Creek, on the upper Potomac, on the 8th, moved along the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, and reached Covington also on the 13th. Another column, under command of Colonel Wells, left Martinsburg on the 10th and moved up the Shenandoah valley, threatening Staunton. This column was supported by another column from Harper's Ferry, under command of General Sullivan, and also had the aid of a detachment from Meade's army, which was sent out on ascertaining that Lee was endeavoring to cut off Wells' command. Added to this was a column under General Scammon, who reached Lewisburg on the 12th, where he encountered General Echols and drove him out of the

place, and across the Greenbrier river. He evacuated the town again on the 16th. Colonel Moore left Beverly on the 11th, and moved southward, skirting the Alleghanies on the west, and going down the Greenbrier river, making Lewisburg his objective point, and opened communication with General Scammon on the 13th. General Averill then moved from Covington to Salem, on the line of the road, one hundred and sixty miles west of Richmond, which he reached on the 16th. Three depots were destroyed, containing a large amount of stores; bridges and culverts were destroyed for a distance of fifteen miles, and the telegraph wires broken. Six separate Confederate commands ranged themselves to prevent his retreat, but by whipping some and avoiding others, he succeeded, after a tedious march over the mountains, in returning in safety to Beverly.

The Situation at the Opening of 1864.

Comparative quiet existed along our military lines during the first few weeks of the year 1864. Both our own forces and those of the enemy were reposing from the fatiguing campaigns that closed only with the closing year, while the efforts of the authorities on both sides were mainly confined to recruiting for their exhausted and decimated armies. Longstreet, largely reinforced by Lee, gave us serious trouble in East Tennessee. Advancing from the east, he recovered a portion of the ground which he had lost in his disastrous retreat from before Knoxville a few weeks before, while he seriously threatened to repossess Cumberland Gap, and cut General Foster's communications with the North. January 24th, Hood's, Bushford's and Johnson's forces, led by Hampton's cavalry, made a desperate attack on our lines near Danbridge. For a time the attack promised to be successful, when our troops under the gallant General McCook made a charge upon the foe and turned the fortunes of the day. Our loss was about 150 in killed and wounded, that of the enemy was also quite heavy.

The Confederates aggressive in Tennessee.

Our forces then fell back slowly toward Knoxville, followed by Longstreet. A severe engagement occurred at Strawberry Plains on the 25th, in which our loss was heavy. Our army crossed the Holston river, burning the bridge after them. On the 27th General Sturgis gained a decided victory over the enemy at Leversville, East Tennessee, driving them two miles and capturing two guns, killing and wounding a large number, and taking over 100 prisoners. Forrest and other Confederate commanders were doing their best to make things uncomfortable for us in Northern, Central and Eastern Tennessee. Forrest attacked our garrison at Athens, January 26th, and was repulsed. The next day our forces under Colonel Miller met the enemy near Florence and whipped them in gallant style. On the 29th, Colonel Phillips drove the Confederates under General Rhoddy across the Tennessee, capturing 200 cattle, 600 sheep and 100 horses. February 2d, Newbern, North Carolina, was attacked by the enemy, who, after a vigorous action, were repulsed with severe loss. The Confederates succeeded in destroying the Federal gunboat *Underwriter*, after which they retreated to Kingston. February 5th, Colonel Mulligan had an engagement with the enemy under Early, and after a six hours' fight repulsed them with severe loss.

Failure of General Seymour's Florida Expedition.

The Federal forces met with a severe reverse in Florida, in early February. An expedition consisting of three brigades, under command of Brigadier-General Seymour, left Port Royal on the 5th of the month, followed by a considerable land and naval force, under the personal direction of General Gilmore, commanding Department of the South; their progress was for some time comparatively undisputed, and there was every appearance of a brilliant success. Our advance reached Jacksonville on the 8th, near which place an engagement took place, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, with the capture of 100 prisoners and 8 pieces of artillery. Gilmore soon after returned

to Port Royal, leaving Seymour in sole command. He rapidly advanced into the interior, arrived at a point on the Florida Central railroad, forty-five miles from Jacksonville, where he made preparations to advance on Lake City. The movement commenced on the 20th, when the enemy's pickets were met six miles beyond, and evidences of the presence of a considerable force became apparent. Our advance, on reaching Crabtree Station, found the enemy in large numbers and with the advantage of a strong position. The engagement soon became brisk, and the fire of the Confederates was directed with such withering effect, that our first line was compelled to fall back.

The Federal Forces retreat to Jacksonville, Fla.

We then brought two batteries to bear against them, and in a short time our whole force became engaged with one twice its own size Colonel Fribly, commanding a regiment of colored troops, fell in the heat of the engagement, when his men broke and fell back, leaving our left exposed. The Federal army fell back, took a new position, and attempted to resist the onslaught of the enemy, but in vain. After a stubborn battle of three hours, we retreated, leaving our dead and severely wounded on the field. Our loss aggregated 5 guns and 1,828 in killed, wounded and missing. Confederate loss, 500 killed or wounded. Fortunately the enemy did not very vigorously pursue, and our shattered forces arrived safely at Jacksonville. The expedition was a wretched failure. While it lacked a definite object, it was bunglingly planned and still more bunglingly executed. No effort seems to have been made to ascertain the force or position of the enemy, or to guard against surprise. General Seymour was promptly suspended, and soon after came north. He subsequently nobly redeemed his error in the battle of the Wilderness, where he fought splendidly, and where he was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Failure of an Expedition to liberate Federal prisoners.

But little occurred in Virginia during the winter. An expedition sent out by General Butler, under command of General

Wistar, left Yorktown, February 6th, and proceeded by way of New Kent Court-House toward Richmond. The enemy's pickets were met at Bottom's Bridge, and driven in, when our forces advanced to within twelve miles of the Confederate capital, causing great consternation in the stronghold of treason. The reported object of the expedition was to liberate our prisoners, but the enemy, gaining information of our intentions through a deserter, were prepared, and thus frustrated the patriotic purpose of our General in command. One or two other expeditions into the enemy's country were organized by General Butler, which were highly successful.

General Kilpatrick's Raid in Virginia.

A daring raid into Central Virginia was undertaken by our cavalry forces under General Kilpatrick. The expedition left Stevensburg, February 28th, crossed the Rapidan, got into the rear of General Lee's army without being discovered, and pushed rapidly in the direction of Richmond. A portion of our forces, under command of General Dahlgren, moved down to the right of the city, destroying a portion of the James River canal, and rode up along the north bank of the river, while the main body, under Kilpatrick, advanced by the Brook turnpike. The former tore up a portion of the Virginia Central railroad, destroyed several grist-mills and inflicted other damage. His forces pressed vigorously forward until they actually arrived within three miles of the Confederate capital. Some of our horsemen even passed the outer fortifications, and captured a number of prisoners within the defenses. They were able to discern the steeples of the city, and had they arrived a few hours earlier, might have accomplished the object of their daring enterprise.

Federal Cavalry penetrate the defenses of Richmond, Va.

The main body under Kilpatrick reached Beaverdam, tore up the railroad for a considerable distance, cut the telegraph wires and cantered in toward Richmond. He penetrated the outer line of defenses, March 1st, and reached the second, when he

was hotly assailed and withdrew to a point six miles distant from the city, where he encamped for the night. He was attacked before morning and retired still farther; and on the following day commenced retreating down the Peninsula, pursued by a Confederate force, with which he had several slight skirmishes. He arrived safely at Williamsburg on the 4th, having performed one of the boldest feats of the war. In the meantime, Colonel Dahlgren had detached a small portion of his forces from the main body and taken a different route. He was ambushed by the enemy and cruelly murdered. His body was borne in triumph to Richmond, while the Confederate prints endeavored to blacken his memory by publishing what purported to be his "instructions" to murder and ravage, found upon his person. These "instructions" were subsequently proved to be forgeries.

Federal Expedition into the Gulf States.

The campaign in the South-east opened early in the year 1864. February 3d General Sherman left Vicksburg on an expedition into the interior of the Gulf States, while a few days later, another column, under General Smith, left Memphis in an eastern-south-eastern direction. It was intended that the two columns should meet at a designated point and co-operate in the grand work which inspired its movements. Smith accomplished about one-half of his proposed march and crossed the Tallahassee, but meeting the enemy in superior force, he was compelled to fall back, destroying the bridges on the Memphis and Ohio railroad in his retreat. He arrived in Memphis, February 25th, without serious loss, but having failed in the main object of the mission he had undertaken. Sherman was more successful. He advanced as far as Meriden, Ga., inflicting immense damage upon the enemy. He destroyed the Confederate arsenal, stored with valuable machinery and stores, burned a large number of government warehouses filled with military stores and ammunition, and rendered useless a large number of mills.

Destruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Enterprise, Marion, Quitman, and other important towns, were desolated; depots, cotton, bridges, etc., were burned; while the Mobile and Ohio railroad was completely destroyed for a distance of nearly sixty miles. In addition to this 8,000 slaves were liberated, while the entire loss of the expedition did not exceed 300 men. Had Sherman been joined by Smith, it is probable that the expedition might have had for its destination Selma, Montgomery or Mobile; but as it was, its success was brilliant. A "forward movement" of our forces at Chattanooga in the direction of Dalton, Ga., was made February 22d, where the main body of the Confederate army, under command of Bragg, was posted. Its object was partly to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, and partly to prevent a diversion on the part of the latter against Sherman and Smith. Bragg's army was found occupying a strong position, and our forces, after a slight engagement, withdrew to their old position.

Surrender of Fort De Russey, La.

At the same time our forces on the western side of the Mississippi were not idle. On the 10th of March an expedition left Vicksburg, under command of General A. J. Smith, for the Red river. A landing was effected at Simmesport on the 13th, from which point our forces marched to Bayou Glace, where a considerable force was posted. The latter, however, fled at our approach and took refuge within the defenses of Fort de Russey. General Smith marched rapidly against the fort, and accomplished the distance, thirty-five miles, in twenty hours. The head of the column approached de Russey on the afternoon of the 14th, and moved to the edge of the heavy wood which surrounded it. The enemy immediately opened fire, when we brought the batteries into action and a brisk cannonade commenced. General Smith ordered a charge, which was made in the face of a galling fire, and twenty-five minutes from the time when the order was given the garrison surrendered and the Federal forces were inside the fortress. At the same moment,

our fleet, consisting of three monitors, seven iron-clads and three rams, appeared in sight, but were too late to share in the honors of victory. Ten guns were taken, a large number of small arms, 2,000 barrels of flour, a large lot of ammunition, and a quantity of commissary stores. The number of prisoners taken was 325. Our loss was only 7 killed and 41 wounded; that of the Confederates 5 killed and 4 wounded.

Federal Occupation of Alexandria, La.

Our fleet pushed rapidly up toward Alexandria, which place it captured March 16th, when it was immediately occupied by the advance of General Banks' army under General Lee. A division of our army ascended the river as far as Natchitoches, where it met the enemy on the 21st and repulsed him, capturing 282 prisoners, 4 pieces of artillery, 150 horses and other spoils. Generals Smith's and Franklin's forces having arrived at Alexandria also pushed up the river, the enemy retreating before them in the direction of Shreveport. March 28th an engagement occurred between the two forces at Cane river, thirty miles beyond Alexandria, in which we won a brilliant success. The enemy were pushed back with a loss of 250 killed and wounded, and from 500 to 600 prisoners. Our loss was 18 killed and 60 wounded. General Smith hotly pursued, followed by the entire army under the personal command of General Banks. On the 6th of April it left Grand Ecore, sixty miles above Alexandria. On the 8th our advance, after driving the enemy two days, were confronted by an overwhelming Confederate force at Pleasant Hill, fifty miles east of Shreveport. Our forces hurrying forward, the engagement became general. The battle raged with great fury for some hours. Our army fought with desperate valor, but was compelled to yield before superior numbers. What added to our defeat was a panic which seized our cavalry and communicated itself, more or less, to our entire lines. General Banks made a desperate endeavor to rally the retreating forces, but in vain.

The Union Forces fall back to Grand Ecore, La.

In this perilous crisis the Nineteenth corps arrived on the field and succeeded in checking the enemy, enabling all our forces, except those of the cavalry, to escape. Our loss was 2,000 men and 20 cannon. At once, a retreat was commenced, and next day the Confederates were again upon us, but were repulsed by our forces, then in better position. Generals Franklin and Andrew J. Smith seem to have done much toward checking the enemy on the second day by skillful dispositions. The enemy, however, were left in possession of the field. Our loss was probably 4,000 in all. The Confederate loss was 600 killed, 2,400 wounded and 500 missing. Our forces fell back to Grand Ecore. In the meantime Admiral Porter had ascended the river with his fleet, but was ordered back by General Banks, who was short of rations. On his way down he was attacked by the enemy, who appeared in large force on both sides of the river and made a desperate attempt to capture his transports. A terrible fight ensued between our gunboats and the Confederates, in which the latter were repulsed with great slaughter. Their loss is estimated at from 500 to 600, while none of our sailors were injured. Owing to the rapid fall of the river the Federal fleet found that it could not pass the falls above Alexandria, and its position became most critical. By the assistance of our army, however, a dam was constructed under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, by means of which the vessels were safely floated over the rapids, and thus saved from destruction.

Abandonment of the Red River Country.

The Federal army after remaining some time at Alexandria, and fighting two battles, in both of which it was successful, evacuated the Red River country. The expedition proved a failure. Its object was doubtful, while its execution was faulty. Our line was too attenuated, and the attack at Pleasant Hill was little less than a surprise. The Federal forces were ample, but they could not be brought into action until it was too late to retrieve the disaster. Nor was this the

worst. The failure of Banks involved the failure of Steele. The latter started from Little Rock with a strong auxiliary force (35,000 men it is said) with the design of uniting with Banks at Shreveport. He met and repulsed the enemy under Price and Marmaduke at Elkin's Ford and Prairie d'Aina, and advanced as far as Camden, Ark., when he learned of our repulse on the Red river, and immediately commenced a retreat. He was severely harassed by the enemy, and compelled to destroy a portion of his train to prevent its falling into their hands. On the 30th of April, while crossing Sabine river, he was attacked by a body of Confederates under General Fagan, but repulsed them. A portion of the Confederate cavalry, however, crossed the river above, and hurried to Little Rock, in the hope that they might take it by surprise before our forces could reach it; but General Steele was too quick for them. A train returning to Pine Bluff, under charge of Colonel Drake, with an escort of three regiments, was attacked by the enemy and captured. Steele's loss was about 2,000 prisoners, 4 guns and 240 wagons. The wonder is that his entire army was not destroyed. After the abandonment of the Red River country, General Banks returned to New Orleans and General Canby assumed command of the forces west of the Mississippi.

General Grant in Command of the Armies of the U. S.

While our armies of the West were thus active those of the East were not idle. March 15th, the President issued a call for 200,000 men for the volunteer service. On the 14th of the same month he promulgated an order relieving General Halleck from the position of Commanding General, and assigning Lieutenant-General Grant to the command of the armies of the United States. The latter formally assumed command on the 17th, and immediately addressed himself to the work of organizing the spring and summer campaign. March 23d, an order was issued for an entire reorganization of the army of the Potomac, reducing the number of army corps to three, General Meade still continuing in command. Preparations for an early movement were

made under the general direction of the Lieutenant-General. April 8th, he issued an order directing all civilians, sutlers, etc., to the rear, with all property for which there was no transportation, also stopping all furloughs.

Forward Movement of the Army of the Potomac.

During the month General Grant visited Fortress Monroe, Annapolis, and other points, in order to consult with the various commandants, and by personal inspection inform himself of the condition of the several departments. His army consisted, properly speaking, of three divisions, and three simultaneous movements were to be made; one by the way of James river, one up the Shenandoah Valley, and one direct overland to Richmond. His preparations completed, the order to advance was given. The noble army of the Potomac broke camp on Tuesday night, May 3d, and crossed the Rapidan on the morning of the 4th. The Second corps (Hancock) in front, crossing at Ely's Ford; the Fifth (Warren) and Sixth (Sedgwick) immediately following, crossing at Germania Ford. The Confederate army, strongly intrenched at Mine Run, did not contest our passage, either because they were taken by surprise or because they hoped to cut our army in two in its passage into the "Wilderness" and, by pouncing upon it piecemeal, destroy it. But General Lee did not long mask his intentions.

The Battle of the Wilderness, Va.

On May 5th, as soon as Grant was fairly across the river, and before he had time to put himself in advantageous fighting position, Lee marched a heavy column under Longstreet against him. The shock was bravely met by Sedgwick, who, having crossed last, was on our right, resting on the river, the evident design of the enemy being to get between our army and the fords. A desperate struggle ensued in which Sedgwick was hard pressed and lost heavily, but in which he succeeded in holding his own. A second attack was made, which, at one time, promised to be successful, but our forces held their ground. Lee then hurled a fresh column against our center, under War-

ren, in the hope of breaking it, but in this he was also foiled, although he gained a temporary advantage. In this operation only about half of our army was engaged. The battle lasted far into the night, but the result was indecisive. Lee utterly failed in his attempt to cut our army in two, and detach Hancock from the rest of the army. The losses on both sides were heavy, the enemy taking 1,000 prisoners and losing about 300. At the close of the battle the Union left was a little south of Chancellorsville, the center at the Wilderness, the right extending to Germania Ford.

General Lee reinforced by General Longstreet.

The battle was opened at four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th, by an attack of the enemy on our right and center, evidently another attempt to sever that wing from the main army. Lee had been reinforced by Longstreet and repeated the tactics of the previous day. The attack was repulsed and our own lines advanced. About six o'clock our left advanced, and after a severe fight of an hour's duration, General Hancock succeeded in driving the enemy from their breastworks and forcing them back on both sides of the plank-road. At half-past eight our right and center likewise advanced. They pressed forward for a quarter of a mile under a very severe fire of the enemy. Here they found the Confederates intrenched on a high ridge, and a deep marsh intervening between them. Finding it impossible to advance, they resumed their former position. A second attempt to force the enemy from the ridge likewise failed. About eleven o'clock General Lee returned to his old system of tactics. Gathering his army *en masse*, he hurled it with fierce impetuosity and demoniac yells on our left, and compelled it to fall back on the intrenched line. Troops being concentrated to strengthen the line, the enemy were finally repulsed. About half-past four, Lee again returned to the attack, and succeeded in reaching our breastworks. For a short time affairs looked dubious, but a well-executed flank movement compelled the enemy to retire with great slaughter.

The Federal Army Flanked by General Lee.

Toward dark an attack was made on our extreme right, held by General Milroy's brigade, who were employed throwing up intrenchments. Before they had time to form they were captured, and our army was successfully flanked. Great danger was at one time apprehended from this success, but the rout was confined to the extreme right. The flanking was so complete that orders had to be issued to send the wounded by the Chancellorsville route, instead of over the fords, as thus far had been done. At night-fall, our left and center remained firm, and during the night the lines on the right were contracted. Grant also extended his line to the southward, so as to threaten Lee's communications with Richmond, and so formed a new line of battle as to compel the engagement of the next day to be for that position, in the meantime changing his own base to the Rappahannock and Fredericksburg. He thus deprived Lee of all the benefit of his success on the right, and by strategy achieved the same success over the Confederates. Compelled thus to fight for his communications, with the extreme hazard of losing them, or to retreat and preserve them, he chose the latter. Grant had gained another advantage by edging partly out of the Wilderness, into a more open country, where he could use his artillery, and not only feel of, but see, the enemy.

General Burnside Joins the Main Army.

Fortunately, for us, too, Burnside, who had been left behind as a reserve, having received intelligence of the intentions of the Confederates, hastened to the scene of action, and by a forced march, succeeded in joining the main army in time to participate in the hottest of Friday's work. Had it not been for this timely reinforcement, the chances were that our army would have suffered a severe disaster. At daybreak on Saturday (the 7th), General Grant pushed forward his forces and a sharp artillery fire was opened by our right, but no response was elicited, and it soon became apparent that Lee had abandoned his position of the day previous, and was falling back. Grant vigorously pur-

sued and came upon the enemy near Spottsylvania Court-House where the latter had taken a new and very strong position. On Sunday there was some sharp fighting, the enemy gaining a temporary advantage, but were subsequently repulsed and driven behind their breastworks. Monday another engagement took place, the enemy making an unsuccessful assault on Milroy's division. Toward evening Grant ordered an advance of a portion of his line across one of the branches of the Mattapony. There was much hard fighting, with varying successes and repulses; but at the close of the day, the enemy firmly held their position, their general line being a semi-circle around the town, our own lines presenting a similar form of larger circumference. Tuesday (the 10th) fighting was renewed with undiminished desperation, the enemy generally holding their ground, we gaining some minor advantage, but no definite results being achieved. Wednesday opened quietly, but toward noon skirmishing was renewed, and considerable sharp fighting ensued. During the night, Hancock moved his corps (the Second) from the right to the left, taking up a position between the Sixth and Ninth corps.

Bayonet Charges by Hancock's Corps.

General Grant had determined to turn the enemy's right, thus compelling them to abandon their position and at the same time forcing them further from their line of communication with Richmond. The old Second corps were chosen for this important work. Thursday morning (the 12th), at half-past four o'clock, they moved on the enemy's works in a most terrible bayonet charge. The movement was a complete surprise to the Confederates. It had for its fruits besides winning the day, the capture of over twenty guns and a large number of prisoners, including two generals. Storming parties by the Fifth and Ninth corps were not quite so successful. During the day the enemy made repeated and obstinate attempts to retake the positions captured by Hancock, and again renewed it at nine o'clock and continued it until three o'clock on the morning of Friday. These attempts were made five different times, the Confed-

erates charging up to the very parapet, and planting their colors on and exchanging bayonet thrusts over it, exhibiting great gallantry and recklessness of life.

General Lee Compelled to Reform his Lines.

This success compelled Lee to reform his lines, which he did early Friday morning, taking up a new position to the right. The same day General Grant commenced moving his troops to the left for the purpose of still further turning the Confederate right. Just before dusk the enemy attacked the Fifth corps, but were repulsed with severe loss. General Grant, in a dispatch to the War Department, Thursday night, says: "The eighth day of battle closes leaving between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including 2 general officers and over 30 pieces of artillery. * * * We have lost no organization, not even a company, while we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's) one brigade (Dobb's), and one regiment entire of the enemy." No complete statement of the losses in this series of sanguinary engagements has yet been furnished, but the losses on both sides were frightfully heavy. The Federal loss from May 5 to 7 was 5,597 killed, 21,463 wounded and 10,677 missing; Confederates, 2,000 killed, 6,000 wounded and 3,400 missing. From the 8th to 18th Federal loss was 4,177 killed, 19,687 wounded and 2,577 missing; Confederates 1,000 killed, 5,000 wounded and 3,000 missing. During the same period 22 generals were killed or wounded.

Both Armies receive large Reinforcements.

After the engagement of the 12th, there was a lull in the storm of war, lasting several days. Both armies rested and they each received large reinforcements. Fighting was renewed on the 18th, when Hancock attacked the enemy's right flank, gaining two lines of his intrenchments and capturing two guns. This movement indicated a purpose on the part of General Grant to turn the enemy's position, and compel him to abandon his stronghold. Burnside was also hotly engaged the same day, drove the enemy some distance, but subsequently withdrew.

Our loss was about 1,200. Wednesday night, Guineys' Station, ten miles east of Spottsylvania, on the Fredericksburg railroad, was occupied by our cavalry under General Torbett, to clear the way for a new flank movement. That movement commenced on the morning of the 19th, the right corps countermarching to the left, and moving after Torbett.

The Federal Army execute a Flank Movement.

General Ewell anticipating this movement, threw himself upon our weakened right flank, got into the rear, stampeded the teamsters, captured ambulances and wagons, and for a time threatened our communications; but a brigade of heavy artillery, under General Tyler, coming to the rescue, the enemy was checked and ultimately driven back. On the following day (the 20th) the flanking movement was continued; Torbett pushing forward to Bowling Green, Hancock following and arriving on the 21st at Milford Bridge, forty miles from Richmond. Warren, Wright and Burnside followed, but not so quietly but Lee was ready to receive them. He was found to occupy a strong position between the North and South Anna rivers. A portion of our forces, under Warren, crossed the former river at Jervis Ford on the 23d, while Hancock captured the ford at Taylor's Bridge. They were fiercely attacked and handsomely repulsed the enemy. The latter made desperate efforts to retake the bridge which Hancock had stormed, but were unsuccessful.

General Grant within Fifteen Miles of Richmond, Va.

It became evident to General Grant that the Confederate position was too strong for direct attack, so he ordered his forces to recross the North Anna. Making an attack with his right to cover the movement, he burned the bridge of the Virginia Central railroad, rapidly crossed the Pamunkey, and on the last day of May had his entire army south of the river and within fifteen miles of Richmond. But again Lee was prepared to receive him, and, reinforced from the Shenandoah, presented a full front. The Confederate line stretched from Atlee's Station, along the line of the Chickahominy and the Virginia Central, to Shady Grove

Church, five miles north of Richmond. Our forces, ever since crossing the Pamunkey, had been pressing steadily up to this line; and on the 28th a cavalry engagement had been fought, the advance of Gregg's division having met and driven the enemy. On the 30th Warren had pressed close up to Shady Grove; and Crawford's division, getting detached from the main body, was attacked and pushed back. The same day Hancock gained ground on the right. The struggle seemed to be for the possession of the commanding position between our line and Richmond.

The Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.

On the 31st there was some cavalry fighting on the right and left flanks, in which we were successful. June 1st the Sixth corps took a position near Cold Harbor where it was joined by the forces under Baldy Smith, sent from the James river. A stubborn battle was fought, the result of which was the possession of Cold Harbor by our forces. Friday, June 3d, the Confederate position on the Chickahominy was attacked by our forces. The engagement was determined and sanguinary. Our forces were marched close up to the Confederate works, but failed to carry them, when the attack was abandoned. On the evening of the same day an attack was made by the enemy on a portion of Hancock's corps, but they were repulsed with great loss. Several attempts were subsequently made to destroy Grant's communications by way of White House, but were uniformly unsuccessful. General Grant finding that to dislodge the enemy from his position would involve too great a sacrifice of life, determined to cross to the south side of the James river. The movement commenced on the night of June 12th, and on the morning of the 15th was entirely completed.

The Federal Forces occupy City Point, Va.

While this tremendous drama was being enacted in Central Virginia, important auxiliary movements were in progress elsewhere. General Butler, who commanded our troops concentrated at Fortress Monroe, sent a large force to the York river,

in order to mislead the enemy as to his intentions; but no sooner had their attention been diverted by this movement, than he rapidly descended the York and pushed up the James river with his entire command, followed by our gunboats and iron-clads. So rapid was the movement and so closely were his designs masked, that a landing was effected at City Point, fifteen miles below Richmond, without serious opposition, May 5th. The object was to engage Beauregard, commanding the Confederate forces on the north side of the James, prevent him from joining Lee, and if possible isolate him from Richmond. General Kautz, with a cavalry force 3,000 strong, was sent to cut the railroad below Petersburg, which he succeeded in accomplishing, and thus temporarily cutting Beauregard's army in two. Kautz also made a dash upon Petersburg, but was compelled to retire after considerable loss.

Confederate Sortie from Fort Darling, Va.

Simultaneously with this a cavalry force was sent to operate on the north side of the river, which succeeded in seriously embarrassing Lee's communications. Meanwhile, General Butler, having secured a firm foothold at City Point, assumed the offensive by marching against Fort Darling, which commanded the approach by water to Richmond, and ostensibly at least, laying siege to it. Some of the outer works were carried and a strong position obtained. On the 16th of May the Confederates made a sortie from the fort, and after a severe contest forced our army back to its intrenchments. Our loss in killed and wounded was quite severe. It was subsequently claimed that this demonstration against Fort Darling was merely a feint, but this is hardly probable. The enemy again attacked our position on the 21st, but were severely punished and compelled to retire, leaving 263 dead and wounded on the field. Among our captures was that of the Confederate General Walker. They subsequently attacked our colored troops at Wilson's Landing, on the James river, and summoned General Wild, commanding the post, to surrender; but the latter had the ill manners to disregard the mandate,

and sent in reply a discharge of his artillery. After a short but obstinate contest, the Confederates retired, bruised and discomfited. Butler, in the meantime, strengthened his position by formidable breastworks, and was soon able to defy the assaults of the enemy.

Federal Operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

While Butler was thus operating on the James, General Siegel was moving a column up the Shenandoah. On May 15th, he encountered the enemy in considerable force at Reed's Hill, near Mount Jackson, and was severely repulsed. He was driven into a trap by Imboden, who commanded the Confederates, and suffered himself to be caught. He was superseded and General Hunter put in his place. The latter pressed up the valley, overhauled the enemy under General Jones near Staunton, on June 5th, fought and defeated him, captured the place, killed the commander, took 1,500 prisoners and several guns, and drove the enemy to Waynesboro. On the 8th he formed a junction with Crook and Averill, while Sheridan operated simultaneously in the direction of Gordonsville. The latter crossed the Pamunkey, May 7th, reached Trevilin Station on the 11th, where he met the enemy, and after a hard-fought battle repulsed them with severe loss. Hunter pressed on toward Lynchburg, destroying railroads and bridges on his way, but when he reached the place he found it strongly defended, and did not deem it prudent to venture an attack. At the same time Early was marching upon him with a large force, and finding his position precarious, he retreated to the mountains, and made a forced march into Western Virginia.

General Sheridan at the Gates of Richmond, Va.

As a part of the grand series of operations against the Confederate capital, the raid of General Sheridan into the rear of General Lee's army deserves special notice. Starting on the 9th of May, he marched around the enemy's right flank, reached the South Anna river on the 10th, dashed upon Beaver Dam, destroyed the immense depot of supplies at that place, seized and demolished 100 cars and 2 locomotives, tore up the railroad track for over ten

miles, recaptured 370 of our men taken prisoners, on their way to Richmond, captured Ashland Station on the 11th, and destroyed a large train of cars and another depot of supplies, tore up six miles of railway track, met General Stuart, fought and defeated him at Yellow Tavern, charged upon Richmond, captured the first line of works around the city, got near enough to see the gas lamps on the streets, fell back, recrossed the Chickahominy, had another fight, whipped the enemy and drove him as far as Gaines' Mills, destroyed the principal bridges and trestle works on the Virginia Central railroad, completely severed Lee's communications with Richmond and arrived in safety at General Butler's head-quarters on the James river on the 14th, five days after starting. In this series of brilliant operations his loss was less than 300 in killed and wounded.

• **General Sherman's Campaign against Atlanta, Ga.**

While Grant was slowly but steadily pressing Lee to the wall in Virginia, Sherman was winning brilliant laurels in the Southwest. His campaign against Atlanta deserves to rank among the most remarkable triumphs in the annals of military history. The country through which he had to pass was one of the most difficult an invading army had ever penetrated. Nature had provided the enemy with a line of fortresses in the way of mountain passes, gorges and defiles, stretching, with but slight intervals of open country, from the beginning to near the close of his long march. Having concentrated the main body of our armies previously occupied in Mississippi and Tennessee, at Chattanooga, and completed his preparations for the campaign, he gave the order to advance against the Confederate army encamped at Dalton and Resaca, under command of General J. E. Johnston.

The Confederates evacuate Resaca, Ga.

General Thomas occupied Tunnel Hill May 7th, the rest of the army moving by the flank toward Resaca, under the personal command of Sherman. On the 10th he reached Buzzard's Roost, while McPherson's army was one mile south of Resaca. On the 14th, the enemy having been flanked, evacuated Dalton,

falling back upon Resaca, ten miles beyond. On the same day, Sherman attacked them at Resaca. The battle continued the entire day. The Confederates attempted to turn the Union left, but by a movement of Hooker's corps to that portion of the line their object was frustrated. The battle was renewed on the morning of the 15th. General Hooker charged the Confederate works on the left about one P. M., but was not able to hold them. A general advance was then made along the whole line, and the first series of intrenchments were occupied. The Confederates evacuated Resaca during the night. The rout of the enemy was complete. We took 1,200 prisoners and 10 guns, besides a large number of small arms, stores and ammunition. Next day Sherman's forces started in pursuit, the Confederates rapidly retreating south.

Federal Forces occupy Kingston and Rome, Ga.

May 18th, 1864, our advance occupied Kingston and Rome, the latter being an important depot of Confederate supplies, and containing large foundries, etc., etc. On the 19th, our forces caught up with the rear guard of the Confederate army, when some sharp skirmishing took place. The enemy made a sortie after dark from Cassville, but were handsomely repulsed. Before daylight Cassville was occupied. A reconnoissance developed the fact that the Confederates occupied a strong position in the Altoona mountains, when Sherman commenced a flank movement to the right. A sharp cavalry fight took place at Taylorsville on the 24th, without important results; while on the same day, Wheeler's Confederate cavalry made a dash upon and destroyed a portion of one of our trains. The battle of Dallas, sometimes called the "battle of Pumpkinvine creek," or the "battle of New Hope church," was fought between the armies of General Sherman and those under General Johnston on the 27th. After three separate attacks, the Confederate commander ordered his forces back to their intrenchments, the Union troops holding their ground. The Confederate loss was estimated at 3,000; ours at 2,400.

Capture of Pine Mountain, Ga. by the Federal Forces.

On the 31st of May the Confederates attacked General Sherman, and after an engagement of two hours' duration, were driven back with heavy loss, and on the same day our left reached the railroad near Marietta. June 2d, at Altoona Pass, our cavalry under Stevenson and Garrard, captured a position of great strength, and one which it would have been practically impossible to take except by a flank attack. June 6th, Sherman reached Arkworth, and on the 11th encamped at Big Shanty Station. Johnston confronted him, holding Kenesaw mountains, with outposts on Pilot Knob, and Pine and East mountains. June 15th our forces captured Pine mountain after a severe skirmish. During the engagement the Confederate General Polk was killed. On the 27th a general assault was made upon the front of the Confederate position at Kenesaw by General Sherman's army, but was repulsed with great slaughter. General C. G. Harker was mortally wounded and died the next day. Our loss in this series of engagements was 1,370 killed, 6,500 wounded and 800 missing. That of the Confederates was 1,100 killed or wounded and 3,500 missing.

The Confederates evacuate Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

General Schofield's movement on the enemy's left compelled the latter to evacuate Kenesaw mountain July 3d. On the 5th, Johnston took a position two miles north of the Chattahoochee, and commenced crossing; by the 9th, his whole army was across, having lost a large number of prisoners on the way. Sherman vigorously pursued, proceeded to cross the river, and by Sunday, July 17th, his entire army was landed on the other side. Johnston was removed, and Hood assumed command of the Confederate army. The latter attacked Sherman with great vigor on the 20th of July, with the intention of breaking our line and destroying our army piecemeal. He made three assaults, but in each instance was repulsed with great slaughter. On the 22d he again attacked our forces but with poorer success than before. His loss in killed and wounded in the last engagement was not

much short of 9,000; our own loss was about 3,500, including the gallant General McPherson, killed by a Confederate sharp-shooter.

General Hood's Communications with Richmond severed.

General Sherman proceeded to occupy the railroad, thereby cutting off Hood's communications with Richmond; then throwing a strong force to his left, cut the railroad lines to Macon and Charleston, and occupied Decatur. On July 28th, the army of the Tennessee was swung around to the right of the entire army, where it was attacked by the enemy while on the march. The battle lasted until night and resulted in the Union forces holding that position, the Confederates retiring within their lines at Atlanta. At the same time, our cavalry under General McCook captured Palmetto Station on the West Point railroad, and destroyed several miles of track. August 3d the enemy attacked General Logan's works in force, and drove him therefrom. In the evening he not only retook the works, but captured all who occupied them. He also advanced his lines three hundred yards. On the following day, the Fourteenth corps made a heavy demonstration on the north of Atlanta; while a more serious assault was made on the 6th of the month.

Ineffectual Bombardment of Atlanta, Ga.

August 9th, Atlanta was shelled on all parts of the line; and on the night of the 10th, a terrific bombardment, without definite results, took place; the attack upon the works was again renewed on the 13th. The 19th of August, General Kilpatrick, at the head of about 5,000 mounted men, started from Sandtown on his raid around the enemy's position at Atlanta; arrived at Fairburn, on the West Point railroad, where he met the enemy and drove them from the ground, crossed Flint river, pushed on to Jonesboro and destroyed the place, and rested for the night near Lovejoy's. The Macon railroad was torn up. On the 20th he was attacked in force before daybreak by the Confederates at Lovejoy's, and surrounded. The Second division, under Colonel Minty, cut its way through the enemy and the Union troops pushed on. Kilpatrick's command crossed Cotton river at one

A. M. and South river at six A. M., reaching Lithonia, on the Georgia railroad, east of Atlanta, in the evening. The troops then went into camp after their fatiguing raid. They succeeded in passing completely around Atlanta. General Sherman, finding the capture of Atlanta impracticable by a direct assault, moved his entire army with the exception of the Twentieth (Slocum's) corps, by the rear of the Confederate defenses of the city.

The Confederate Army evacuate Atlanta, Ga.

The enemy were strongly posted at Jonesboro, and Sherman planted his entire army between Atlanta and this outpost, and an attack made on the latter resulted in its capture with 10 guns and 1,000 prisoners. The enemy retreated south to Lovejoy's Station on the Macon road, followed by our forces. In the meantime, Hood, finding himself cut off from supplies at Atlanta, evacuated that important stronghold, blowing up his magazines. The place was occupied by General Slocum September 2d. Various attempts to destroy Sherman's communications and compel him to relinquish his purpose were made by Forrest, Wheeler and others, but in vain. An attack on Dalton promised serious results, but the Confederates were compelled to retreat from before it. A force under General Sturgis met with a disastrous repulse. It was attacked at Guntown, Tennessee, June 10th, by Forrest, and after a severe fight retreated to Ripley, having destroyed the supply train and 10 pieces of artillery. General Sturgis' forces were to co-operate with the right of General Sherman's main army, and prevent Forrest from committing depredations upon General Sherman's communications or in his rear. His failure in this movement caused his removal. It was again attacked at Ripley, and after a long engagement, scattered and broken. The expedition returned to Memphis in a damaged condition.

Admiral Farragut's Fleet in Mobile Bay, Ala.

Simultaneously with the capture of Atlanta, the country was gladdened with news from the Gulf. Admiral Farragut, with 14

gunboats and 3 monitors, passed between Forts Morgan and Gaines into Mobile bay on August 5th, 1864. In passing, the *Tecumseh*, one of the monitors, struck a torpedo and sunk with nearly all on board. The Confederate fleet, consisting of the formidable ram *Tennessee* and three gunboats, joined the forts in the attack on our vessels. Farragut directed the main attack upon the *Tennessee*, and with such good effect that she was soon disabled. Her commander, Captain Buchanan, was wounded, and she surrendered with 20 officers and 120 men. Commodore Farragut then attacked Fort Gaines, which surrendered on the 8th of August. Fort Powell, which commanded Grant's Pass, was evacuated by the enemy. The attention of our commander was then directed to Fort Morgan, which commanded the key of the harbor. It was a fortress of great strength, and was strongly manned and garrisoned. It was invested by General Granger's forces on the land, while our fleet opened a furious bombardment from the water side. The attack was of short duration, when the fort surrendered with its entire garrison. In this series of battles the Federal loss was 175 killed and 170 wounded; Confederate loss in killed, wounded or missing was 2,344.

The Massacre at Fort Pillow, Tenn.

Some stirring scenes along the banks of the Mississippi river occurred during the earlier months of the year. On the 12th of April, the Confederate General Forrest suddenly appeared before Fort Pillow, seventy miles above Memphis, and demanded its surrender. This was refused. A second demand was made and likewise refused by our commander, Major Booth. A furious attack was then made, resulting in the capture of the fort, after several hours' hard fighting. Upon taking possession of the fort the enemy commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, not only of the soldiers, but of the women and children as well. Over 400 of our people were inhumanly butchered, the wounded being bayoneted and several burned and buried alive. The butchery was one of the most brutal on record, and aroused

great indignation throughout the loyal States. Six guns were captured and a large amount of stores destroyed and carried off.

The Confederate General Morgan's Last Raid.

Early in June, General Morgan made another raid into Kentucky at the head of 2,500 men. Entering by Pound Gap, he dashed upon Paris, Georgetown, Cynthiana and other places, and spread alarm and consternation on every hand. He attacked the Louisville and other railroads, interrupting communications for some time. General Burbridge, commanding our forces, met and attacked him, and after a severe engagement, defeated him. Morgan, however, rallied his scattered forces, captured and plundered Lexington, and subsequently captured Cynthiana, together with the garrison, consisting of two regiments. June 12th, Morgan was again attacked, and this time signally defeated; a large portion of his forces being captured, besides 1,000 horses. Some time subsequently, Morgan was surprised, and while attempting to escape from a house where he had taken refuge, he was killed.

Confederate Successes in North Carolina.

The Confederates made a desperate effort to recover the eastern coast of North Carolina. On the 11th of April a large force of the enemy marched upon Plymouth, on the Albemarle Sound, which was held by our forces under General Wessels. A determined attack was made upon Fort Gray, its principal defense, which was repelled by the garrison, aided by the gunboats. On the 18th, a Confederate fleet, consisting of four gunboats and the iron-clad *Albemarle*, came down the Roanoke river, passed the fort in the night, and attacked our fleet. Two of our boats, the *Southfold* and *Bombshell*, were sunk. The attack was then directed on the town, which was abandoned, the garrison retiring within Fort William. This latter was in turn attacked, and after a desperate contest, carried by storm. The garrison, numbering about 1,500, surrendered unconditionally.

Retreat of the Federal Forces toward Baltimore, Md.

General Hunter having been compelled to retreat into Western Virginia, the Confederate forces under Early pushed rapidly down the Shenandoah Valley, compelled Sigel to abandon Martinsburg and seek refuge upon Maryland Heights, crossed the Potomac above and below Harper's Ferry, occupied Hagerstown and Frederick, and spread in a number of small squads in every direction, to destroy bridges, railroads, etc. Their force was variously estimated at from 8,000 to 30,000; it probably did not exceed 12,000. The President called for 12,000 men from New York and Pennsylvania each respectively, to repel the invasion. In the meantime, General Lew. Wallace, commanding at Baltimore, collected what men he could and marched through Frederick, to meet the advancing enemy. July 8th he encountered them in force at Monocacy, a short distance from the town, where a desperate battle, lasting all day, was fought. Our forces were overwhelmed and compelled to retreat toward Baltimore. The Federal loss was 90 killed, 579 wounded and 1,290 missing; Confederate loss was 400 killed or wounded.

The Federal Capital again in Peril.

The enemy continued to advance, and a cavalry force struck the Northern Central railroad, the Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and others, destroying bridges, capturing trains, etc. On the Philadelphia and Baltimore road they captured a train containing General Franklin, whom they took prisoner, but who afterward succeeded in effecting his escape. Moving upon Washington, the main body of the Confederate army attacked our forces at Fort Stevens July 11th, where they met an unexpected resistance. Still, the capital was almost defenseless, and had the enemy known our weakness, might possibly have captured it by a *coup de main*. Fortunately at this critical juncture, the Nineteenth corps arrived from New Orleans, while the Sixth corps opportunely arrived from the army of the Potomac. Hunter having arrived on the Upper Potomac, and General Couch moving with considerable force in Early's

rear, the latter hastily abandoned his attack on Washington, and after securing a large amount of plunder, recrossed the Potomac, and retreated up the Shenandoah valley. He was vigorously pursued and a portion of his plunder recovered, though he managed to get away with most of the spoils of his campaign.

The Federal Forces Cross the Appomattox.

Meanwhile General Grant, having effected the passage of the James river, commenced active operations against the enemy intrenched at Petersburg. An attempt to capture the place had been made by Generals Gilmore and Kautz, June 10th, but failed for the reason, it is alleged, that the enemy were apprised of the demonstration, and were prepared to repulse it. It was the opinion of many military critics, however, that the city might have been easily taken by a *coup de main*, but Gilmore did not deem an attack prudent, and so returned to camp on the James river. The moment Grant landed on the south side of the James, he dispatched Smith's corps against Petersburg. It left Bermuda Hundred on the morning of June 15th, and after a few hours' march reached the Appomattox, which he crossed by a bridge of boats. From thence the march was continued along four different roads.

General Smith Captures a Confederate Brigade.

General Smith arrived at a point two miles from the city early in the afternoon, waited some time for Kautz with his cavalry, but the latter not arriving, he ordered an attack, and after a short engagement carried the batteries on the north-east side of the town, capturing a Confederate brigade (Wise's) and 16 pieces of artillery. Hancock's corps arrived just at night, but too late to render our success decisive. On the day following (June 16th), another important position was carried, and later in the day Burnside's corps arrived and took a position on Hancock's left. But by this time the enemy had been largely reinforced by Beauregard, who left his position near Bermuda Hundred, and hastened to the defense of Petersburg. Butler took advantage of his sudden departure, to tear up a portion of

the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, but Lee, who had also crossed the James, pounced upon him before he had accomplished his work, and drove him back into his intrenchments. On the evening of the 16th an attack was made upon the enemy's works by Smith's, Hancock's and Burnside's corps, carrying a line of rifle pits. On the morning of the 17th still another assault was made, in which we took 2 redoubts and 950 prisoners. By the 18th the Confederate line was pushed back to its ultimate position on a series of elevations, with its flank resting on the river.

General Grant's Campaign against Petersburg, Va.

General Grant immediately prepared to invest the city. He extended his line southward, so as to command the Suffolk and Petersburg railroad, on the 22d. On the afternoon of that day he still further extended it, so that his extreme right reached toward the Weldon railroad. Lee, contemplating his movement, dispatched Hill's corps to defend the menaced position. Promptly seizing the advantage of a gap between our Sixth and Second corps, he flung himself upon our weak center, passed it and appeared on Barlow's flank. The latter fell back, leaving Birney exposed, and the rifle pits of the latter were taken by the enemy, together with a battery (McKnight's) of 4 guns. Our line, thrown into temporary confusion, was soon reformed and Hill was driven back. Simultaneously with this, Kautz's and Wilson's cavalry forces attacked the Weldon railroad at a point about eleven miles from our left. Crossing the road at Ream's Station, they tore up the track for several miles, and destroyed much valuable property. The day following (June 22d), they reached the junction of the Danville and Lynchburg railroad at Barkersville, and destroyed the track for several miles.

Kautz and Wilson's Cavalry surrounded.

They then pushed on to Roanoke Station, but failed to destroy the large bridge at that point, started back, and on June 28th, reached the vicinity of Ream's Station, where they found themselves surrounded by a large Confederate force. A battle ensued

in which our forces were roughly handled. Grant, in the meantime, sent a corps to create a diversion in this force, which was so far successful, that Kautz returned to our lines on the 30th, while Wilson came in the next day. They destroyed no less than sixty miles of railway. Our total loss during this daring raid was from 700 to 1,000 men. No further movement of importance occurred for some time. On July 21st, however, General Grant resumed operations by a feint movement north of the James, to divert Lee's attention from an assault to be made against the fortifications before Petersburg. He had succeeded in running a mine to a point just in front of Cemetery Hill, nearly under the Confederate fortifications on this side. General Foster occupied a position at Deep Bottom on the north side of the James, three miles above Malvern Hill, while a part of the Nineteenth corps crossed and held guard on the north side. On the 26th, the Second corps crossed over, and, on the following morning, immediately advanced upon Strawberry Plains against the enemy, who appeared in large force. Advancing under a galling fire, our forces soon turned the enemy's left, when the intrenchments were abandoned and 4 twenty-pounder guns were captured.

Explosion of the Mine under the Fortifications.

On the 30th, the order for the grand assault against Petersburg was given, and the mine was exploded at four o'clock on the morning of next day. It was 400 feet in length and charged with 8 tons of powder. The explosion was tremendous. At the same time 150 Federal guns opened fire, while our brave fellows rushed to the assault. Ledlie's division, together with the Fourth, both of the Ninth corps, were selected for the storming party, Ledlie's leading in three lines, each consisting of a brigade, marching up into the crater formed by the explosion. Here a fatal delay occurred, our men pausing to erect breastworks instead of rushing forward. The division finally pushed up the crest of Cemetery Hill, but was repulsed. The Fourth division, consisting of colored troops, advanced to the rescue, but were also driven back with fearful slaughter. By

the middle of the afternoon the bloody day was done. Our loss was in round numbers about 4,000 men, of whom the majority were wounded. The loss of the enemy was about 1,000 men, of whom a fifth were prisoners. It is conjectured that nearly 200 men were destroyed by the mine. Grant, nothing daunted, persistently continued his operations against this stronghold. On the night of the 12th of August, the Second corps landed on the north side of the James river, at Deep Bottom. Near this point General Butler was cutting a canal to cut off six or eight miles of travel around an awkward bend of the river, and avoid certain ugly obstructions and fortifications, but the work was seriously impeded by an annoying fire of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the north side of the river. An attack was made upon this position, in which the Confederates were dislodged, and 500 prisoners, 6 cannon and 2 mortars were taken.

Federal Picket Lines and Intrenchments Captured

On August 18th, the Fifth corps marched to Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad, surprised a body of the enemy guarding it, and took possession of the road. The Confederates made desperate efforts to dislodge them. On the 19th, a large Confederate force attacked Warren with great fury. It was opened by Mahone, who sprang upon our right with impetuosity, having with him his own old brigade and those of Clingman and Colquitt. He first struck our picket line, which consisted of Bragg's brigade of Crawford's division. The Nineteenth Indiana, the advanced regiment, was quickly swept back to our breastworks, from the cornfield, where it had been posted, having lost many of its men. Unfortunately, the enemy had discovered the gap which existed here, and swept through it like a torrent, separating the divisions of Wilcox and Crawford. An engagement of desperate character ensued, both of artillery and musketry. Meanwhile, our left was attacked by Heth's troops. The picket lines were driven in and the temporary intrenchments carried. When, however, our second line was reached, the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

Opportune Arrival of Federal Reinforcements.

In the crisis of the battle, when our right center was dangerously broken, and our center giving way, reinforcements came up, consisting of Potter's Second division of the Ninth corps, and White's (late Ledlie's) First division. These were hastily formed and sent in on the charge, and the enemy was overlapped and turned. While the Ninth corps was going in, the contending troops on Crawford's right had become so intermingled and involved that it was difficult to distinguish them. Our artillery had all along been very effectively employed. It was now directed against both combatants, and, sweeping down friend and foe alike, cleared the ground with its murderous fire. Our lines were rallied, the enemy driven back, and the disaster of the earlier part of the day measurably retrieved. Our losses were estimated at from 3,500 to 4,000. The enemy claimed to have captured 2,700 prisoners, mostly from Crawford's and Ayres' divisions.

Confederates in possession of the Weldon Railroad.

The result of this great fight was to give the enemy possession of the Weldon railroad as far as Yellow Tavern, but our forces still holding the position first taken by General Warren. After this battle, no movement of importance occurred before Petersburg until September 10th, when De Trobriand's brigade captured the Confederate pickets, inflicting a loss of from 100 to 150 on the enemy. On the 16th, the Confederate cavalry marched around behind Meade's left at Ream's Station, surprised and captured the Thirteenth Pennsylvania and captured a herd of 2,500 cattle. Gregg and Kautz's cavalry immediately started in pursuit of the raiders, overtook them on the Jerusalem plank road, attacked them, but were repulsed, when the enemy continued their retreat at their leisure. September 30th, General Warren attacked and carried the enemy's lines on their extreme right, and captured a number of prisoners. General Meade, at the same time, attacked and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church. The day following, the enemy attacked General Ayres, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

A Reconnoissance by Terry's and Kautz's Cavalry.

At the same time, an important movement was made by our forces on the north side of the James river. On the night of September 28th, General Ord crossed the river, and early on the morning of the following day, advanced on the intrenchments at Chapin's Farm, and carried them without serious loss. He captured from 200 to 300 prisoners, and 15 pieces of artillery. Simultaneously with this, General Birney moved from Deep Bottom up to the Newmarket road, and carried the intrenchments with ease; scattering the enemy in every direction and capturing a few prisoners. Our forces took possession of Fort Harrison and advanced as far as Laurel Hill, when their progress was checked. September 30th, the Confederates endeavored to recapture Fort Harrison, but failed. On the day following, Terry's and Kautz's cavalry forces made a reconnoissance to within less than two miles of Richmond. Friday, October 7th, the enemy made a vigorous and partially successful endeavor to turn the right flank of the army of the James.

The Battle of Hatcher's Run, Va.

The Confederate General Anderson, with one brigade of cavalry and two divisions of infantry, fell upon our cavalry, taking it by surprise. Our forces upon the right were soon completely routed and many of them captured. The enemy pursued as far as New Market and Signal Hill, where they encountered our main body by whom they were severely repulsed. After this they abandoned the Central road, upon which we moved, occupying our old position. Our entire loss for the day did not exceed 500, while General Butler estimated that of the enemy at 1,000. Among the latter were about 150 prisoners. On the 27th of October, the army of the Potomac moved against the Confederate position at Hatcher's Run. A severe fight ensued in which a portion of the Second and Sixth corps were driven back with considerable loss; while our left, under General Gregg, sustained a hot attack. Our forces, however, held their own; subsequently, General Grant ordered them to with-

draw; the reason given being, that as the movement was only a reconnoissance, its chief object had been accomplished. Federal loss, 156 killed, 1,047 wounded and 699 missing. Confederates, 200 killed, 600 wounded and 200 missing.

The Shenandoah Valley in the Fall of 1864.

In the early autumn the Shenandoah Valley became once more the scene of important operations. Sunday, September 18th, the Confederate General Gardner attacked General Averill at Martinsburg, but was repulsed. Sheridan held a strong position near the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester. When Gardner made his attack, the great body of Early's army was in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, north-west of the position held by Sheridan. A rapid advance along the Winchester road would place our forces in the rear of the Confederate army, and the opportunity was quickly embraced. The Sixth and Nineteenth corps commenced the advance at three A. M., on the 19th. Crook followed three hours later and joined the main column at the crossing of the Opequan. Our advance was stubbornly resisted, and our first and second lines were thrown temporarily into some confusion. But Sheridan soon got his artillery into position, when order was restored and our wavering ranks reformed.

Battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va.

A desperate contest ensued—the opposing lines being at some points not more than 200 yards apart. A cavalry charge, made at a critical moment, decided the fortunes of the day and gave us the victory. Early was driven from the field in confusion, retreating toward Fisher's Hill, a short distance south of Strasburg, closely followed by our forces. We took over 2,000 prisoners and a large number of guns. On the 22d, Sheridan attacked the Confederate position at Forbes' Hill. The battle commenced in the forenoon, with manœuvring for position. General Crook succeeded in flanking the enemy's left, and subsequently made a terrific charge, carrying the enemy before him and turning him out of his intrenchments in great

confusion. At the same time, Wright attacked in the center and Emory on the left, and Averill skirted along the base of the South Mountain. With great rapidity, the Sixth corps broke in the enemy's center, separating his two wings, when the Confederates broke and fled in great disorganization toward Woodstock. Eleven hundred prisoners and 16 pieces of artillery were captured, besides a great many caissons and artillery horses, with ammunition, small arms, and such spoils as fall from an army retreating under great disadvantages. Early retreated, panic-stricken, toward and beyond Staunton, our cavalry treading close upon his heels and capturing many guns and prisoners. The pursuit was continued as far as Staunton. In these two engagements, and the pursuit that followed, over 10,000 Confederates were put *hors de combat*.

Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. — Sheridan's Ride.

General Sheridan, after occupying Staunton, leisurely fell back toward Strasburg. At Fisher's Hill he was attacked by the Confederate General Rosser, October 9th, 1864, who hoped to destroy his rear; but our forces wheeled about and repulsed them, capturing 11 guns and 47 wagons, and over 300 prisoners. Sheridan then continued to fall back as far as Cedar Creek. Here he was attacked by Early on October 19th. The attack was made before daybreak, at a moment when Sheridan himself was absent from the army. So sudden was the onslaught that our lines were thrown into confusion, and there was every prospect of a serious disaster to our arms. The left flank of the Eighth corps was turned; our army was driven back four miles, losing 20 pieces of artillery. At this critical juncture, Sheridan arrived in person, put himself at the head of our demoralized forces, and by the magnetism of his presence, stayed the panic and stopped the retreat. Reforming his lines, he awaited an attack, which was made at one P. M., and repulsed it. At three P. M., he assumed the offensive, attacked the enemy and completely routed him, driving him from the field and capturing 54 pieces of artillery. Federal loss, 588

killed, 3,516 wounded and 1,891 missing; Confederates, 3,000 killed or wounded and 1,200 missing. This virtually ended the campaign in the Shenandoah, and left Sheridan "master of the situation."

The Confederates under Price Invade Missouri.

In the early autumn Missouri became once more the scene of Confederate incursions. October 7th, General Price crossed the Osage river at the head of a force over 20,000 strong, and marched into the State. On the morning of the 8th, the enemy appeared before our works at Jefferson City, but returned without giving battle. On the afternoon of the 9th they entered California, twenty-five miles west of Jefferson City, on the Pacific railroad, and burned the depot and a train of cars. Later in the day they were driven from the place with the aid of a battery, which inflicted serious loss upon them. From California the advance was continued to Booneville, where the Confederate General Shelby crossed the Missouri with a cavalry force 2,000 strong. Several bridges on the Pacific railroad were burned, and a large amount of valuable railroad property destroyed. The St. Joseph railroad also suffered considerable damage. General Price issued a proclamation to the people, announcing himself as their deliverer, and calling upon them to rally round his standard.

Defeat of the Confederates at Independence, Mo.

In the meantime a detachment of other Confederates attacked Pilot Knob near Ironton. Our troops, commanded by General Ewing, abandoned their position and fell back toward Rolla, the enemy trying to flank them. In the meantime, our forces rapidly concentrated. General Rosecrans took the field in person and marched against the invaders. Price retreated toward Kansas, closely pursued by our army, while he was unexpectedly confronted by a second Federal column marching to meet him under General Curtiss. A battle was fought near Independence, October 22d, in which the enemy were signally defeated, losing 3 guns and a large number of prisoners. Price continued his retreat, but was again overhauled by our forces under Pleas-

anton, at Big Blue and Osage river, and severely repulsed. He succeeded in getting back into Arkansas in a damaged condition, having lost the greater part of his train, full one-third of his army in killed, wounded and prisoners, and a considerable portion of his artillery. Among the captured was Confederate Major-General Marmaduke.

Sinking of the Confederate Privateer Alabama.

The *Alabama* was attacked by the U. S. War Ship *Kearsarge* off the port of Cherbourg, France, on June 19th, 1864. A brisk engagement took place, but it soon became apparent that the privateer was no match for her antagonist, and in less than an hour's time she began to sink. The crew tried to save themselves by jumping overboard; a portion of them were picked up by our boats, while most of the remainder, including the commander, Semmes, were taken aboard by the English yacht *Deerhound*, whose captain pretended to be on the ground accidentally, but was really there to lend his secession friends a helping hand. Semmes and a portion of his crew were landed in England, where a brilliant ovation awaited them. The loss, on the *Alabama* was 9 killed, 21 wounded, and 70 missing, that on the *Kearsarge*, 1 mortally, and 3 severely wounded.

Capture of the Confederate Privateer Florida.

The pirate *Florida* met a somewhat similar fate. After destroying a large number of vessels, she put into the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, for coal and repairs, where she was followed by the U. S. Ship *Wachusett*. On the night of October 7th, 1864, while the Confederate Captain Morris and 75 of the crew were ashore, the commander of the Federal vessel, Captain Cushing, quietly raised anchor, and drove his ship straight into the privateer. So sudden was the attack, that those on board the latter were taken entirely by surprise and surrendered without a struggle. A hawser was attached to the captured vessel, when the *Wachusett*, putting on a full head of steam, hastily put out to sea with her prize in tow. The guns of the fort

guarding the entrance of the harbor opened on her, and a couple of Brazilian men-of-war steamed after her, but they did not overhaul her. Strangely enough, the *Florida* was sunk just before arriving at Fortress Monroe, by being accidentally run into by a government transport.

Destruction of the Confederate "ram" *Albemarle*.

The Confederate naval monster *Albemarle*, for some time the terror of the North Carolina waters, was destroyed by *Picket Launch No. 2*, of Admiral Porter's fleet, on the night of October 28th, 1864. The launch under command of Lieutenant Cushing, ran the gauntlet of a line of Confederate batteries nearly two miles long, made at the *Albemarle* under full head of steam, struck her nearly amidships, and planted a torpedo under her overhang. An enormous hole was stove through her and she soon went down to the bottom, but not until she had fired a gun into the launch, which caused it to sink instantly. Lieutenant Cushing ordered his men to save themselves, divested himself of his coat and boots, swam ashore under a shower of bullets, took to the swamp and found his way within our lines. His brave comrades were, it is supposed, all either drowned or captured.

The Confederates Attempt to Recapture Atlanta, Ga.

General Sherman having established himself in Atlanta, the enemy made desperate efforts to destroy his communications, and thus compel him to evacuate it. Forrest crossed the Tennessee and took Athens, Alabama, with its garrison 500, together with 300 men sent to their support. The Confederates then marched upon Pulaski, where they were confronted by General Rousseau, who offered battle, which was declined, but moved eastward to attack the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. They were again headed off by Rousseau, who rapidly moved his army to Tullahoma. The Confederates again avoided battle, retreating westward. Sherman having dispatched Thomas to attend to Forrest, and the Tennessee being greatly swollen, the latter recrossed the river and retreated northward. Hood also endeavored to get into the rear of Sherman's lines, in order to make him

let go his hold on Atlanta. On September 19th he began to move his army from the Macon to the West Point railroad, preliminary to another movement which would put his army between Sherman and Chattanooga. Crossing the Chattahoochee, October 2nd, he moved on to Dallas.

Retreat of the Confederates under General Hood.

General Sherman, leaving a garrison at Atlanta, followed him; and crossed the Chattahoochee on the 4th, sending a division of the Fifteenth corps under General Corse, to Rome; but Sherman, learning that Hood was marching on Dallas, ordered Corse to hasten to Atlanta, where a million and a half of rations had been stored, and upon which a Confederate force was advancing. It was attacked October 6th by the Confederate General French, but our forces successfully held it, losing 700 out of 1,700. The enemy lost 200 in killed, and over 1,000 in wounded and prisoners. General Sherman arrived at Kensoc in time to witness the repulse of the enemy, but too late to take part in the engagement. Hood being pressed upon flank and rear, retreated toward the South-west, and Sherman, having restored his communications, returned with a portion of his army to Atlanta, leaving the rest under Thomas to operate against Hood and Forrest.

The Confederates Attempt to unite their Armies.

About the same time, the Confederate General Breckinridge moved with a considerable force upon East Tennessee. November 12th he attacked our forces under General Gillman and drove them from their intrenchments. On the next day he again attacked them near Russellville, our forces gradually falling back in the direction of Knoxville. The Confederates pursued as far as Strawberry Plains. We lost somewhat heavily in killed and wounded, besides several hundred prisoners. Our forces in Northern Georgia and Southern Tennessee having been reduced by the expedition of Generals Sherman, Hood and Beauregard moved northward, our army gradually falling back in the direction of Nashville. The object was apparently to form a

junction with Breckinridge, and with the combined forces secure a lodgment in East Tennessee, and have possession of the Tennessee and Virginia Valley railroad.

Defeat of the Confederate Armies at Franklin, Tenn.

On November 30th, our main army had reached Franklin, eighteen miles south of Nashville, when General Schofield, who was immediately in command, prepared to give battle. At four P. M., the enemy commenced advancing on our line, when our batteries opened, shelling them, followed soon after by cannonading along the whole line. The enemy, protected by woods, opened a volley of musketry and charged. For a moment the Federal line wavered and fell back, but soon rallied, and in turn charged the enemy, when a desperate conflict ensued. Our forces were swung on the Confederate flank, doubling them in the center and mowing them down by hundreds. Our men swept back on the enemy's line, hurling them back in confusion. The Federal loss did not exceed 2,300, while the enemy lost fearfully. No less than 6,000 were killed or wounded, while we took 1,000 prisoners.

Engagements at Nashville and Franklin, Tenn.

General Hood attempted to invest Nashville, while he fortified himself in his position in front of our lines. General Thomas, reinforced, determined to dislodge him, and on the morning of December 15th, 1864, attacked his left with great fury, driving it from the river below the city, as far as Franklin's Pike, a distance of nearly eight miles. He captured Chalmers' train and headquarters, another train of 20 wagons, together with 1,000 prisoners and 16 pieces of artillery. The Confederates fell back in great confusion, followed by our forces. The battle was renewed on the 16th, when Thomas achieved one of the most decisive victories of the war. The enemy was routed on left, right and center; his army was cut in two and hurled back toward Franklin, crushed and disorganized. The battle-field was strewn with arms, abandoned by the enemy, while no less than 49 cannon fell into our hands. We captured 4,462 prisoners. While the Confederate loss in killed and wounded numbered at least

3,000, our entire loss in the day's fighting did not exceed 2,100. The enemy were pursued to Franklin, near which place their rear guard was attacked on the 17th and severely whipped, losing 1,800 prisoners and many guns.

A Series of Confederate Disasters.

General Forrest attacked our forces at Murfreesboro, and was terribly repulsed, losing no less than 1,500 in killed and wounded, who fell into our hands. In this series of engagements we captured and brought in just 6,000 prisoners, making 9,000 counting the wounded at Franklin. We also captured four Major-Generals, including Generals Jackson and Johnson, as well as Brigadier-Generals Smith and Roger. Hood had 75 pieces of artillery, of which we captured 68 pieces. Our entire loss did not reach 3,500. Hood's entire loss in the series of engagements, was 17,000, and 18 general officers. At the same time a severe blow was dealt the Confederates from another quarter. An expedition to co-operate with Sherman left Vicksburg in the latter part of November. It reached the Mississippi Central railroad on the 25th of that month, and after a stubborn fight succeeded in destroying the Big Black River bridge. It also destroyed thirty miles of track, including culverts, the wagon bridge over the Big Black Vaughan pike, and Goodman's Station, with all the railroad depots and buildings, 2,600 bales of cotton, 2 locomotives, 4 cars, 4 stage coaches, 20 barrels of salt, and \$166,000 worth of stores at Vaughan's Station. It severed Hood's communications with Mobile, cut him off from his main supply of stores and provisions, and seriously threatened his rear.

General Sherman's March to the Sea.

General Sherman, in early November, 1864, resolved upon one of the most daring acts in the history of military achievements. This was nothing less than to march boldly through the heart of the Confederacy, coming out on the Atlantic coast. Leaving General Thomas to take care of Hood, he proposed to start on his perilous enterprise at the head of some 40,000 troops, cavalry and infantry. Rome, Marietta and Atlanta were effectually

swept of all the property and buildings that could aid the enemy. Many car-loads of stores and materials were sent back to Chattanooga, others loaded for the expedition, and the surplus — between one and two millions in value — were destroyed by fire. The railroad to Chattanooga was torn up, and all rolling-stock burned or removed. All factories, railroad stations, and public buildings in the adjoining region were also burned. General Sherman marched out of Atlanta on November 14th, in two wings, the right under Howard, and the left under Slocum, with a cavalry advance for each. Howard marched through Eastport, driving off with his cavalry advance the enemy's mounted troops under Iverson, and eventually arrived at Jonesboro on the 16th. From Jonesboro he marched to McDonough and to Griffin, repulsing Wheeler's troops again at Bear Creek, ten miles above Griffin. Wheeler's cavalry retreated to Griffin, and his infantry to Barnesville. The public buildings, stations, etc., at Jonesboro and McDonough were burned.

Destruction of Railroad and Telegraphic Communications.

On Friday, the 18th, Howard pushed on to Griffin, which is on the Macon railroad, forty-eight miles from Atlanta, and fifty-eight from Macon. His cavalry went down to Forsyth, there cutting the railroad to Macon. Meanwhile, on the 19th and 20th, the infantry column marched easterly to Jackson and Indian Spring, and thence to Monticello and Hillsboro, which places they reached on the 20th, after crossing the Ocmulgee river at Planters Factory on the 19th. On November 22d, Howard entered Milledgeville, where he burned the penitentiary and other public buildings, while the cavalry captured Griswoldville, ten miles east of Macon, on the Georgia Central railroad, where (November 30th) they burned the foundry and other works, captured and burned a lumber train, and destroyed railroad and telegraph communication between Macon and Savannah. At the same time Slocum moved to Decatur. At Stone Mountain he burned the public buildings and storehouses, and by the 17th had reached Social Circle, fifty miles from Atlanta, on the Augusta road, where he burned the depot.

The Federal Columns unite at Milledgeville, Ga.

On the 19th, our cavalry reached Madison, a town one hundred and three miles west of Augusta, on the Georgia road, and there burned the depot and other public buildings. Next day, our troops had arrived at Buckhead, the next town easterly, on the same road, ninety-four miles west of Augusta. From Buckhead our cavalry crossed the Oconee, and on Sunday afternoon, the 20th, arrived at Greensboro, eighty-four miles west of Augusta. Thence they marched on Union Point, where the Athens branch unites with the main Georgia railroad. The two columns united at Milledgeville, which place the combined army left November 24th, *en route* for Millen. The main body crossed the Oconee near Milledgeville, destroyed the bridge over that river, and the railroad bridge over Fisher's creek, south of the city. A large force of cavalry demonstrated at the Central railroad bridge over the Oconee, twenty-five miles south-east of Milledgeville, which was defended in earthworks by the Confederate General Wayne, who commanded an improvised brigade of stragglers and militia which had been picked up between Milledgeville and Augusta. This road here runs for several miles through a swamp, which borders the west bank of the Oconee.

Federal Cavalry Raids in Central Georgia.

General Wheeler, who had been left in the rear at Macon, took a swift circuit southward through Twiggs, Wilkinson and Laurens counties, and crossed the Oconee to Wayne's assistance at Buckeye Bridge, eighteen miles below the railroad bridge. But this availed nothing, for Howard's column, in moving upon Sandersville, in Washington county, marched down the east bank of the Oconee, and Wayne hearing of it, imagined he was flanked, and on the 25th retired in precipitate haste to Davisboro, and thence in the direction of Louisville, the county seat of Jefferson county. The advance of Howard's column reached Sandersville, November 26th. The railroad was cut again, and the depot burned at Tennille Station, immediately south of Sandersville. The left wing, under Slocum, headed

northward, aiming for Sparta, on the 24th encamped at Devereaux, and the cavalry scoured the whole country, one of the richest in the South. Vast quantities of forage and provisions were destroyed, a large number of horses and mules captured, and much cotton burned. The Georgia Central railroad was also seriously damaged.

Sherman Establishes Communications with the Federal Fleet.

General Slocum marched through Sparta to Gibson, Glascock county, and then moved upon Louisville, converging with the right wing near the latter place. The whole army appeared in the vicinity of Millen, December 2d, having succeeded in completely mystifying the enemy, in making them believe that he intended to attack Augusta and Warren. After leaving Millen, General Sherman moved rapidly upon Savannah, and on the 9th of December, General Howard struck the canal which connects the Ogeechee with the Savannah at a point about ten miles in the rear (west) of the city. From this point and on the evening of the same day, he sent three of his most trusted scouts, Captain Duncan and Sergeants Myron J. Emmick and George W. Quimby, in a small boat, down the Ogeechee river, passing Fort McAllister in the night, and communicated on the 11th with the gunboat *Dandelion*, of Admiral Dahlgren's fleet off Ossabaw sound, which immediately took them on board, and arrived at Port Royal harbor on the next morning. On the 13th, General Sherman appeared before Fort McAllister, which commanded the Ogeechee river. This place he carried by assault, thus establishing communications with our fleet.

Surrender of Fort McAllister and Savannah, Ga.

This march of General Sherman was one of the most remarkable on record. His army traveled a distance of nearly three hundred miles in less than four weeks, and without losing over 1,500 men all told. He destroyed over two hundred miles of railroad, gathered up 8,000 or 10,000 negroes, took 4,000 prisoners, burned and captured a vast amount of stores, collected 15,000 horses and mules, and had more supplies, and more wagons and

stores when he arrived on the seaboard than when he started from Atlanta. He overran forty-two counties and devastated a belt of country fifty miles wide. Having captured Fort McAllister, he proceeded to invest Savannah, which was garrisoned by from 13,000 to 15,000 troops under General Hardee. On December 21st the city surrendered to General Sherman without firing a gun. Hardee and his army escaped the night before by crossing the river and reaching the open country by way of Union Causeway. The Confederates destroyed the navy-yard and blew up the iron-clads. Sherman captured 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 14 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large lot of ammunition and materials of war, 3 steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton.

Destruction of the Pocotaligo Bridge, S. C.

An expedition to co-operate with Sherman by cutting railroad communications between Charleston and Savannah, left Port Royal on the 29th of November. It consisted of all General Foster's available forces, which embarked on transports. After cutting the railroad near Pocotaligo, our army proceeded toward Grahamville, near which place it encountered a considerable Confederate force, under command of General Gustavus W. Smith. The enemy was partially intrenched, and held a strong position. The attack was commenced by General Foster, and the fight lasted from eleven in the morning until the approach of night brought it to a close. The enemy reported a loss of between 80 and 100 killed and wounded, and put our casualties at a much greater figure. General Foster, finding the position too strong to be taken without a great sacrifice of life, fell back to a position on the line of the railroad, where he intrenched himself. On December 6th another expedition, under the joint command of General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren, started from Beaufort up the Broad river. The object was to destroy the Pocotaligo bridge on the Savannah and Charleston railroad, which was successfully accomplished after a brief engagement.

Federal Cavalry Raid through Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

An important expedition was organized under the direction of General Canby. A force of cavalry 5,000 strong, commanded by General Davidson, left Baton Rouge November 27th. From thence it marched to Tanghipicho, where it destroyed the Jackson railroad for a distance of five miles, and burned all the railroad buildings, bridges and trestle-work. The same afternoon the force started for Franklinville. Here a number of prisoners and a mail were captured. The railroad at this point was destroyed. Scott's command bushwhacked the whole distance. This command then crossed Pearl river, where several more prisoners and a mail were captured. From this they went to the State line, on the Pascagoula river, and occupied West Pascagoula. The march was continued through Southern Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, the enemy everywhere repulsed or fleeing at the sight of our advancing column. Railroads were torn up, bridges were burned, and a vast amount of property destroyed. The utmost consternation prevailed among the Confederates. The Governor of Alabama issued a proclamation calling upon the people to rush to the rescue, and promising to lead them in person against the hated Yankees.

Federal Naval Expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C.

On the 13th of December a large expedition sailed from Hampton roads for the southern coast. It consisted of some 10,000 troops, under command of General Butler and a fleet of transports, monitors, gunboats, etc., under command of Admiral Porter. Its destination was unknown, though it was generally supposed to be Wilmington, North Carolina. A severe storm was encountered off Cape Hatteras, and one of the small monitors was seriously disabled; but the advance of the fleet reached Beaufort harbor on the morning of the 15th, where the expedition was ordered to rendezvous. Owing to a storm that prevailed, active operations were delayed for several days, and it was not until the 24th that our fleet appeared opposite Fort Fisher, twenty miles below Wilmington.

General Butler orders the Federal Forces to re-embark.

A vigorous cannonading was opened on the fort on the afternoon of December 24th, lasting till nearly dark, when the enemy's guns were silenced. During this engagement no less than 6 100-pounder Parrot guns on our vessels exploded, by which 13 men were killed and 35 wounded. Two of our ships, the *Mackinac* and *Osceola*, were badly damaged, but they were safely hauled off. On the morning of the 25th, the attack was renewed, the fleet opening fire, and a force of 3,000 troops, under General Weitzel, landed close to the fort. Our skirmishing line advanced close up to the fortifications, while a few of our pickets, under cover of the fire of the gunboats, even scaled the parapet; but for some unaccountable reason General Butler, who commanded the expedition, ordered our forces to withdraw and re-embark on board the vessels. The weather being threatening, and the commanding general being of the opinion that the fort was impregnable, the expedition was abandoned, against the earnest remonstrance of Admiral Porter, who was of the opinion that it "would have been no very difficult task to take the position."

The Second Expedition against Fort Fisher.

The failure of the expedition proved a great disappointment to the country, and the conduct of General Butler was sharply criticised. General Grant evidently agreed with Admiral Porter, and quietly resolved to retrieve the disgrace of the failure. He secretly organized another expedition under the joint command of Admiral Porter and General Alfred H. Terry. The land forces consisted of about 10,000 men, exclusive of 1,000 marines. The expedition set sail from Beaufort, January 11th, and arrived off Federal Point on the morning of the 13th. On the afternoon of that day the troops were disembarked, with provisions for twelve days. At the same time Porter sent five monitors — the *Monadnock*, *Mahopac*, *Saugus*, *Canonicus* and *New Ironsides* — against the enemy's works, which opened fire within a thousand yards of the fort. The effect was most damaging,

and the Confederate guns were soon silenced. The wooden ships followed, forming a second line of attack. The bombardment was resumed on the 14th and continued until sunset, when, in the expressive language of Admiral Porter, "the fort was reduced to a pulp."

A joint and Land Naval Attack by the Federal Forces.

A reconnoissance was made by General Terry, and it was arranged that a joint land and naval attack should be made at three A. M. on the morning of the 15th. The assaulting party was formed in two separate columns, one consisting of a naval brigade, 1,200 strong, under Commander Breese, and the other, 3,000 strong, under General Ames. The former advanced against the seaward front of the fort, under a terrible fire. A desperate charge was made, but our forces were compelled to fall back. But while the enemy were giving their whole attention to this attack by only a brigade of our forces, General Ames was quietly entering the eastern side of the fort, facing the river. The enemy's works at this point consisted of seventeen immense bomb-proof traverses. Seven of these were speedily gained, and the eighth was reached, but subsequently regained by the enemy.

Surrender of Fort Fisher and Fort Caswell, N. C.

Here a desperate contest, lasting nearly eight hours, ensued. The fleet pounded away at the batteries still in the possession of the enemy. At four P. M. one-half of the fort was in our possession, and the contest was maintained until nine P. M., when our exhausted troops were reinforced. A final charge drove the enemy from the fort toward the extremity of the point, where the surrender was made. The number of prisoners taken was 1,900. Our loss was quite heavy, that in the military division being 691. Admiral Porter's loss was about 600. Among the captures were 55 heavy guns. The capture of Fort Fisher was immediately followed by that of Fort Caswell and all the fortifications commanding the channels of Cape Fear river. On the morning after the capture of Fort Fisher an explosion occurred, by which over 200 of our brave fellows were either killed or maimed.

Capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington, N. C.

After the capture of Fisher and the other forts, the enemy rapidly retreated toward Wilmington, vigorously followed by our land and naval forces. The river was thickly sown with torpedoes, and our vessels were compelled to advance very cautiously. February 11th, 1865, a formidable movement against the city was made, which resulted in advancing our position some ten miles, meeting with considerable opposition, and losing some sixty men in killed and wounded. On the 17th, the Federal fleet attacked Fort Anderson, the last strong point on the river, just below Wilmington, while General Schofield, who now commanded the district, advanced by land, hoping to cut off the retreat of the enemy. On the night of the 19th the enemy evacuated the fort, and succeeded in escaping capture. They left behind them ten heavy guns and a large quantity of ammunition. They made a slight stand on the 20th, but soon surrendered. Fort Anderson having fallen, Wilmington became untenable, and on the 21st the enemy began to evacuate it. On the 22d — Washington's birthday — it was occupied by our forces, and the stars and stripes were run up from the City Hall. The main portion of the Confederate garrison escaped; our captures, including those at Fort Anderson, aggregating 700 prisoners and 30 guns.

The Situation in South Carolina in 1865.

Meantime, General Sherman was dealing crushing blows to the rebellion in South Carolina. The movement from Savannah, northward, commenced January 16th, by the transport from that city to Beaufort of Howard's command, which consisted of Blair's and Logan's corps. Slocum, who commanded the left wing, started four days later, working up the right bank of the Savannah to Sister's Ferry. Owing to the high water and the want of pontoons a crossing was not effected until February 4th. At the same time, Howard had driven the enemy from Pontaligo, occupied and burned McPhersonville, and was moving across the Salkehatchie. Blair, who had the advance, effected the passage of the river, in the face of the enemy, who made a de-

terminated but unsuccessful stand. Two positions were thus gained on the Charleston and Augusta railroad, which prevented the enemy from concentrating their forces. They rapidly retreated, behind the Edisto, to Branchville. This place was threatened by the Seventeenth corps, which compelled the Confederates to destroy the bridges crossing the river.

The Confederate Forces fall back upon Columbia, S. C.

Orders were given by General Sherman to destroy the railroad, which was thoroughly done. In the meantime, General Kilpatrick made a diversion with his cavalry force toward Aiken, with a view to threaten Augusta. February 8th, General Williams occupied Graham's Station, and on the 10th reached Blackwell, from which place to Windsor the destruction of the railroad was continued. General Sherman now directed a movement on Orangeburg. On the 12th, the Seventeenth corps encountered the enemy at Orangeburg bridge, and dislodged him after a stubborn fight. Our forces emerged from the swamp, crossed the river and took possession of Orangeburg. General Blair destroyed the railroad as far as Lewisville, and on the 14th forced the enemy to retreat across the Congaree and burn the bridges behind them. Our army then headed directly for Columbia, South Carolina. On the 15th the enemy were found in strong position on the Little Congaree, but they were flanked, compelled to abandon the bridge and fall back upon the city. On the same day the head of our column appeared on the south bank of the river, opposite Columbia, but the bridge had been destroyed by the Confederates. A crossing was, however, effected on the next day, three miles above, by the Saluda and Broad rivers, and the city was approached from the north.

Burning of Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina.

On the 17th the place was occupied. General Sherman ordered the destruction of all arsenals and public property not needed for our own use, as well as all railroads, depots, and machinery useful in war to an enemy, but to spare all dwellings, colleges, schools, asylums, and harmless private

property. A high wind blew, and General Wade Hampton, commanding the Confederate rear guard, ordered all the cotton, public and private, to be burned. The flames communicated to some of the buildings, but the fire was partially subdued by the efforts of our soldiers. Before one single building had been fired by our orders, the smoldering fires, set by Hampton's order, were rekindled by the wind, and communicated to the buildings around. About dark they began to spread, and got beyond the control of the brigade on duty within the city. The whole of Wood's division was brought in, but it was found impossible to check the flames, which, by midnight, had become unmanageable, and raged until about four A. M., when, the wind subsiding, they were got under control.

The Flames Extinguished by Federal Soldiers.

General Sherman, in his report, says: "I disclaim on the part of my army, any agency in this fire, but on the contrary, claim that we saved what of Columbia remains unconsumed. And, without hesitation, I charge General Wade Hampton with having burned his own city of Columbia, not with a malicious intent, or as the manifestation of a silly 'Roman stoicism,' but from folly and want of sense in filling it with lint, cotton and tinder. Our officers and men on duty worked well to extinguish the flames; but others not on duty, including the officers who had long been imprisoned there, rescued by us, may have assisted in spreading the fire after it had once begun, and may have indulged in unconcealed joy to see the ruin of the capital of South Carolina. During the 18th and 19th, the arsenal, railroad depots, machine shops, foundries and other buildings were properly destroyed by detailed working parties, and the railroad track torn up and destroyed down to Kingsville and the Wateree bridge, and up in the direction of Winnsboro."

Heavy Rains Impede the Movements of the Federal Army.

Leaving Columbia, General Sherman made a feint toward Charlotte, N. C., whither Beauregard had retreated. Our movement north was seriously impeded by heavy rains, which continued many

days. The Twentieth corps reached Hanging Rock on the 26th, and the left wing pushed rapidly toward Cheraw. In the meantime the right wing had broken up the railroad to Winnsboro, and then hurried for Peay's Ferry, when it was crossed over the Catawba, the Seventeenth corps moving straight on Cheraw, *via* Young's bridge, and the Fifteenth by Kelly's bridge. Detachments were sent to Camden to burn the bridge over the Wateree, also to break up the railroad from Charleston to Florence. On the 2d of March a portion of the Twentieth corps entered Chesterfield, while on the 3d, the Seventeenth corps entered Cheraw, the enemy retreating across the Pedee. From this point the army was put in motion toward Fayetteville, N. C., which place was reached, without serious opposition, on the 11th of March. Here there was some lively skirmishing with Wade Hampton's forces, but no general engagement. The arsenal and other public buildings at Fayetteville were destroyed.

Defeat of the Confederates at Bentonville, N. C.

At this point General Sherman put himself in communication with General Schofield. The same day the gunboat *Eolus*, Captain Young, United States navy, also reached Fayetteville, and through her he continued to have communication with Wilmington until the day of his actual departure. While the work of destruction was going on at Fayetteville two pontoon bridges were laid across Cape Fear river, one opposite the town, the other three miles below. On March 15th the army commenced moving on Goldsboro, feigning a movement on Raleigh. The following day the enemy under General Hardee, were discovered in an intrenched position. A sharp engagement ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, and the capture of 3 guns and 217 prisoners. One hundred and eight Confederate dead were buried by us. The enemy concentrated near Bentonville, where they were attacked on the 19th. Our advance being repulsed and our entire line, temporarily pushed back, a new line was formed behind hastily-constructed intrenchments, against which the enemy made five assaults, but unsuccessfully. They with-

drew during the night. The 20th, Sherman attacked with his whole army, and the enemy that night fell back to Smithville. The Federal loss was 191 killed, 1,168 wounded, and 287 missing. Confederates, 267 killed, 1,200 wounded, and 1,625 missing.

Junction of Federal Armies at Goldsboro, N. C.

The next day Sherman was at Goldsboro, which Schofield had already occupied. The three armies formed a junction on the very day appointed by Sherman. Schofield commenced his march from Newbern to Goldsboro on March 6th. He was opposed by General Bragg, who first made a stand at Kingston, where he was largely reinforced. On the 7th there was active skirmishing with the enemy, and on the 8th a portion of the Federal skirmishing line was captured. Our loss in prisoners was about 600 men, while 3 guns were captured by the enemy. In following up the attack the enemy were repulsed. On the 10th they were attacked and so vigorously pushed that they were compelled to fall back across the Neuse, leaving the way open to Kingston, which was occupied by our forces on the 13th. Eight days from that time General Schofield's army was in Goldsboro.

The Stars and Stripes Float over Fort Sumter, S. C.

The capture of Columbia, South Carolina, and the possession of the railroad from Charleston to Augusta, by our forces, rendered the "cradle of secession" untenable. The evacuation commenced on the night of February 15th, and was quietly carried on two days and nights. Early on the morning of the 18th it was discovered that the Confederate works were abandoned, when our forces hastened to take possession. The Federal flag was immediately hoisted over Fort Sumter by a detachment of the Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, while Fort Moultrie and the works on James Island were simultaneously occupied. Soon after the city was entered by our forces under General Schimmelpfennig, a formal tender of surrender was made by the municipal authorities. The enemy previous to retiring set fire to all the buildings in which cotton was stored.

The flames spread on every side, and for a time the city seemed doomed; but thanks to the exertions of our soldiers, the fire was arrested and Charleston rescued from the doom which she so richly merited. The enemy destroyed all their iron-clad vessels in the harbor, and left behind them 450 cannon, most of them rifled, and many of them of English manufacture.

General Sheridan Sweeps the Shenandoah Valley.

On February 27th, General Sheridan commenced a movement up the Shenandoah valley, leaving a small force behind him at Winchester. Reaching Waynesboro, his advance, under General Custer, met the enemy in force, when an engagement took place, resulting in the rout of the latter. We captured 11 cannon and 1,600 prisoners. The day following Charlottesville was captured by our forces. Sheridan now moved southward toward the James river, in two columns. One under command of General Diven took a direct southern course to Prattsville, destroying all the bridges, mills and manufactories along the Rivanna river, as far as Columbia. The other division struck for Lynchburg, destroying the railroad as far as Amherst, a distance of forty miles; while Diven's division proceeded westward along the banks of the James river, destroying every lock on the canal as far as Dugaldsville, twenty miles from Lynchburg. On account of the high water in the river, Sheridan was unable to cross, so he moved around the north side of Richmond, and crossing at Deep Bottom, joined General Meade's army south of Petersburg. This "raid" was especially damaging to the Confederates and went far toward making Richmond untenable.

The Confederates under Lee Assume the Aggressive.

The long inactivity in front of Petersburg was at last broken. On the 25th of March General Lee suddenly attacked our forces south of the Appomattox, at Fort Steadman. By massing his forces at this point, and hurling them suddenly and impetuously against the weakest point of our long line he hoped to break it, and thus compel General Grant to raise the siege. He massed three divisions of his army in front of the fort above named, and

by a sudden rush succeeded in surprising and capturing the garrison, and turning the guns against the neighboring batteries. Three of these were abandoned and captured; but the enemy in attempting to capture Fort Haswell were checked. Our forces at this point (the First division of the Ninth corps) were reinforced by the Third division under General Hartranft, composed mostly of raw troops, which brought its batteries into position and poured a concentrated fire on the enemy in Fort Steadman. Under cover of this cannonade, Hartranft succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in recapturing it with all its guns. The slaughter of the enemy was terrible. No less than 3,000 were placed *hors de combat*, while we captured 1,800 prisoners. Our loss did not exceed 1,000.

General Grant Concentrates his Forces and Assumes the Offensive.

This engagement was hardly over when General Grant assumed the offensive, by attacking the enemy at Hatcher's Run. The Confederate picket line was captured, when a position was taken to await the counter attack of the enemy, which commenced at half-past two P. M. The battle lasted until eight o'clock at night; our forces were then holding their own. This failure of Lee actually sealed the fate of Richmond. It became evident that the enemy would attempt to get away, and, if possible, establish a new "base" at a more southerly point. This General Grant determined to prevent, and immediately took measures to assume the aggressive. He concentrated his forces by ordering the army of the James to the south side of the river, while he sent Sheridan with the Fifth corps, as an infantry support, to Dinwiddie Court-House. On the 29th of March he put his forces in motion, and encountered the enemy in large force, when active skirmishing ensued, in which the enemy gained some advantage. The Fifth corps, however, gained an advantageous position on the Boydtown plank road, from which, the next morning (March 31st), it advanced westward against the White Oak road.

The Confederate Army Flanked at Five Forks, Va.

The enemy were encountered in large force at Gravelly Run, when a stubborn engagement ensued, in which Warren's corps suffered a repulse. This exposed Sheridan, and for a time his position was quite critical; but he succeeded in holding his own. On Saturday, April 1st, the Fifth corps were added to the command of Sheridan, who immediately ordered General Griffin to relieve General Warren. Having been thus reorganized, he moved against the enemy, who were strongly intrenched at Big Five Forks, covering the Southside railroad. In the earlier part of the day only the cavalry forces were engaged in the immediate front of the enemy. A stubborn contest ensued. The enemy desperately disputed every inch of ground, but were finally driven within their intrenchments. This having been done, Griffin's corps were brought up on the right, the Confederates were completely flanked, and 5,500 prisoners captured. This result was signal and decisive. Grant now knew that he had the game in his own hands, and at daylight of April 2d, he ordered an attack along the whole line in front of Petersburg.

The Federal Forces Capture Fort Mahone, Va.

Heavy cannonading had been going on during the night. General Wilcox was ordered to attack Fort Mahone, on the left, and massed a column for the purpose. Similar dispositions were made at other points along the line. Owing to a mist which hung over the field, the preparations had been concealed from the enemy. At four o'clock the signal was given. The men advanced quietly and in perfect order, with fixed bayonets. That they went to stay was indicated by their being accompanied by a detachment of heavy artillery, prepared to turn and work the enemy's guns. Presently musketry was heard, and the Confederate picket line was reached; now a hearty cheer, followed by the roar of musketry. The cheering and musketry firing was taken up, and ran along to the left until it was lost in the distance. The artillery on both sides was at work, and 200 big guns belched forth their thunder; but the work was quickly

done. Harriman, of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, acting brigadier, gave orders to "charge bayonets! double quick!" and away the Federal forces went over breastworks, rifle-pits, *abbatis*, *cheveaux de frize*, and parapet of the fort into the main work, and the deed was accomplished.

Desperate Efforts of the Confederates to Retake the Fort.

For one moment the thunderstruck Confederates looked, and then took to flight. But our troops were too quick for all of them, and captured 250. Nine guns were found in the fort, and quickly trained and set at work on an annoying Confederate battery. This, with simultaneous operations to the left, cut the Confederate lines in two. Scarcely were we in quiet possession of the fort, however, when the enemy, having reorganized their forces, and picked up sundry reinforcements, came up with a determined effort to retake it. They made a most desperate assault, standing up manfully against terrific discharges of grape and cannister and withering volleys of musketry, but it was all to no purpose. Four times during the day did they attempt to retake this important position, but were each time sent reeling back in disorder, losing heavily.

Confederates Evacuate Petersburg and Richmond, Va.

At the same time, the Sixth and Twenty-fourth corps having broken through the Confederate lines in their front, were swung around their left, and came down both upon their rear and flank. Sunday night our troops occupied the entire line of Confederate intrenchments, from the Appomattox above Petersburg to the river below. The Confederates hastily evacuated Petersburg, and before daylight Monday, the 3d, it was occupied by the National forces. The evacuation of Richmond followed. Sunday afternoon General Lee telegraphed to Jeff. Davis that all was lost. The latter was in church when he received the dispatch, and immediately prepared to leave the city. Before night he and his cabinet had departed, taking with them the "government" archives, and such specie as they were able to collect from the banks of the city. Early Monday morning, April 5th,

General Weitzel entered Richmond, and took possession, in the name of the Federal government. Five hundred guns, 5,000 stand of arms, and 6,000 prisoners were captured. The enemy also abandoned 30 locomotives and 300 cars. Previous to leaving the city, General Ewell fired it, and a portion of the business part of the place was destroyed; but the flames were finally arrested by our soldiers. A few hours after its occupation by our forces, President Lincoln, who had been at City Point for several days, entered the city, where he was kindly received by the people.

Retreat of the Confederate Army under General Lee.

General Lee having been forced to abandon Petersburg and Richmond, rapidly retreated toward Burkeville, with the evident intention of reaching Lynchburg or Danville, and establishing a new "base" in South-western Virginia or North Carolina. But General Grant had taken measures to frustrate this. Sheridan with his cavalry was sent to "head off" the Confederate army, while Meade pressed close upon its flank and rear. On the morning of April 5th, the main body of the Confederate army was near Amelia Court-House, forty-seven miles from Petersburg, while Sheridan, by making a wide *detour*, had reached Burkeville, fifteen miles farther west, and directly on the way to Lynchburg. He sharply attacked the enemy's flank; several corps of Meade's army were close at hand, and the prospect of "bagging" the enemy were most flattering. On the afternoon of the 5th, Sheridan telegraphed Grant: "I wish you were here yourself. I feel confident of capturing the army of Northern Virginia, if we exert ourselves. I see no escape for Lee." The morning of the 6th, General Meade moved the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps upon the retreating columns of Lee. The Fifth corps made a long march, but was unable to strike the enemy until he had passed.

Terms for Surrender of General Lee's Army Agreed Upon.

The Second and Sixth corps struck the enemy near Deatonville; a sharp conflict followed, resulting in their rout and the capture of several thousand prisoners, including Generals Ewell,

Kershaw and Custis Lee. Lee's position was now desperate. He had lost more than one-half his army, while the remainder of his troops were utterly demoralized and dispirited. General Grant, having arrived at the front, addressed, on the 7th, the following note to General Lee: "General—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance, on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. army known as the army of Northern Virginia." General Lee replied, that while he did not entirely agree with General Grant as to the "hopelessness" of his position, he reciprocated the desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood, and asked the terms which would be offered on condition of surrender. Grant replied on the 8th, that peace being his first desire, he should insist upon only one condition: That the men surrendered should be disqualified for taking up arms against the government of the United States, until properly exchanged.

Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant.

Further correspondence followed, resulting in a meeting, which took place on the 9th, when General Grant proposed his terms, which were accepted. The terms were as follows: "Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be marked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their

parole and the laws in force where they may reside." General Lee replied: "I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you; as they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect." The officers gave their personal parole not to serve in the Confederate armies or render aid to the enemies of the Union. The entire number of Confederate prisoners captured in the series of operations, from March 25th to April 3d, was estimated as high as 30,000, and the Confederate loss in killed and wounded, 10,000. The number of men paroled was 26,000.

General Johnston's Army Surrenders in North Carolina.

Meantime, General Sherman was preparing to give the finishing blow to the rebellion in North Carolina. April 10th his army set out for Raleigh, which was reached on the 13th, and after a considerable skirmish occupied. At the same time General Sherman was operating to the westward, to prevent the escape of Johnston and his junction with Lee at Danville. The 12th of April Sherman was informed of the surrender of Lee, and immediately communicated the fact in a congratulatory order to his army. General Johnston having intimated a willingness to surrender on the same terms as General Lee, a meeting between the two chieftains was arranged, which took place on the 15th of April. At this it was arranged that the Confederate forces should be permitted to disperse and go home, carrying with them their arms and other implements and munitions of war. It was also stipulated that certain political privileges should be enjoyed by the dispersing forces, which would make them rather victors than vanquished. This arrangement was promptly disapproved and repudiated by the government. Sherman was ordered to give notice of the immediate termination of the truce; the commanders of other departments were notified to pay no attention to the arrangement between

Sherman and Johnston, while General Grant hurried to North Carolina to assume personal command. Preparations to resume hostilities were made, and Johnston, seeing that further resistance would be hopeless, concluded to accept terms similar in effect to those offered to Lee, with the difference that the paroled prisoners were allowed to retain their horses, their wagons, and five per cent of their small arms, to protect them on their way home. The surrender was made on April 26th, and embraced about 30,000 men. Immediately afterward, the main body of General Sherman's army set out on its return north.

Assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

On the evening of April 14th, 1865, President Lincoln, while occupying a private box in Ford's theatre, was shot in the back of the head, by an actor named J. Wilkes Booth. He lingered in an unconscious state until seven o'clock the next morning, when he peacefully expired. Secretary Seward and his son Frederick were assaulted at their residence, about the same time, and both left for dead. Fortunately the assassin did not complete his work. The people of the North were intensely exasperated; the South was charged with the responsibility of the hellish act, and a loud cry for vengeance was raised. But the government warily declined to yield to the popular cry for blood, contenting itself for the time with the trial and execution of the immediate authors of the assassination.

The Final Operations in Virginia and North Carolina.

The fall of Richmond, and the surrender of the armies of Generals Lee and Johnston, virtually ended the rebellion; at the same time, our armies and navies were hastening to give it the finishing blows at more distant points. On the 2d of April a combined military and naval attack was made on the outer defenses of Mobile. This was continued, with short intervals, until the 13th, when the city was surrendered. The enemy lost 1,500 men in killed and wounded, 6,000 prisoners, and 150 guns. Our entire loss during the siege did not exceed 2,000. General Stoneman, of the department of the Cumberland, made a raid of five

hundred miles through Virginia and North Carolina, captured Salisbury, April 13th, after a sharp encounter, and took 1,400 prisoners, and an immense quantity of provisions, stores, etc., which he destroyed.

Suspension of Hostilities in Georgia and Alabama.

General Wilson, of the same department, made an extensive raid into Georgia and Alabama. Leaving Chickasaw, Ala., on March 22d, he rode six hundred and fifty miles through a country which the war had hardly touched, destroying every thing in his way. He captured Selma, Alabama, on April 2d, together with 2,400 prisoners and 100 cannon. On the 12th he captured Montgomery, the original capital of the rebel Confederacy, without firing a gun. On the 16th he captured Columbus, Ga., after a stubborn resistance, including its garrison of 2,000 men, and 70 cannon. On the 21st he approached Macon, Ga., when he was met by a flag of truce, by Howell Cobb, announcing the armistice between Sherman and Johnston. Military operations were suspended, and before they were renewed Johnston had surrendered. During this brilliant raid no less than 6,000 prisoners and 200 cannon were captured.

Flight of the President of the Confederate States.

Jeff. Davis left Richmond on Sunday, April 2d. On the 5th he reached Danville, where he issued a frothy proclamation, announcing his intention of fighting "until the last armed foe expired." But the surrender of Lee caused him to change his mind. Accompanied by his family and a portion of his cabinet, he made tracks for the South. He reached Charlotte, N. C., on the 25th, where he made a speech; he reached Yorkville on the 28th, and Powelton on the 5th of May. His intention evidently was to escape either to Cuba or Texas; but General Wilson lay between him and the gulf and the Mississippi river. The party now broke up, Breckinridge striking directly for the gulf coast, while Davis, accompanied by his family, his personal staff and Postmaster Reagan, headed due southward. On May 7th Colonel Harden of the First Wisconsin struck the trail of

Davis, and meeting Colonel Pritchard of the Fourth Michigan, a vigorous pursuit was commenced. Harden followed the trail, while Pritchard endeavored to intercept the fugitives at Irwinsville, Ga.

Capture of Jefferson Davis at Irwinsville, Ga.

He reached that place at midnight of the 9th, and learned that Davis was encamped two miles out of town. Before daylight he had quietly surrounded the camp. Meanwhile Harden's men came up from an opposite direction, and Pritchard's troops, supposing them to be Confederates, fired upon them. Several rounds were exchanged before the mistake was discovered. The firing aroused the pursued, who found themselves surrounded. A woman came from one of the tents and asked if "the women inside could have time to dress." This was granted, and soon after three persons dressed in female attire emerged from the tent, one of them apparently an infirm old lady, carrying a pail in her hand. The "old mother" turned out to be Jeff. Davis. The party were taken to Augusta, Ga., where they were joined by Alex. H. Stephens, who was arrested on his farm; thence they were conveyed to Savannah, and from there to Fortress Monroe, where Davis was placed in solitary confinement. Davis was subsequently taken from Fortress Monroe on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and conveyed to Richmond, where he appeared in court, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$100,000. The following became his sureties: Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, New York; Aristides Welsh, David K. Jackman, Philadelphia; W. W. McFarland, Richard Barton Haxall, Isaac Davenport, Abraham Warwick, Gustavus A. Myers, William W. Crump, James Lyons, John A. Meredith, William H. Lyons, James Thomas, Jr., Richmond; John Minor Botts, Thomas W. Doswell, Virginia. The name of Horace F. Clark, of New York, was added, he having sent a note for that purpose.

Surrender of the Last of the Confederate Armies.

May 4th, 1865, General Dick Taylor surrendered all the forces, munitions of war, etc., in the department of Alabama, Missis-

issippi and Eastern Louisiana, to General Canby. The terms were substantially the same as those conceded to General Johnston. Included in this surrender were the Confederate gunboats in the Tombigbee river. Several minor Confederate forces in different parts of the South surrendered in like manner and upon like conditions. But the rebellion, although thoroughly crushed in the East and South, still sustained a feeble vitality in Texas. On the 21st of April Kirby Smith launched a defiant proclamation announcing his intention to "fight on, fight ever;" while, as late as the 8th of May, a meeting of the citizens of Richmond county was held, to raise the "sinews of war." But the surrender of Johnston and the capture of Davis had the effect to cool their ardor. On the 23d of May, Kirby Smith sent officers to General Canby, at Baton Rouge, to negotiate terms of surrender. On the 26th the surrender was consummated, and thus the last Confederate army ceased to exist. The surrendered armies rapidly resolved themselves into their original elements. Both officers and men, as a general thing, went to their homes and resumed the pursuits of peace.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SECEDED STATES.

The overthrow of armed resistance to the National Government was followed by proclamations, issued by the president, appointing provisional governors to reorganize the governments of the respective States, and reinstate them in their proper relations to the general government and in the exercise of all their functions. The names of the provisional governors, appointed by these proclamations, will be found under the respective States. The president, in various dispatches to the several governors, informed them that there were four conditions necessary, in his opinion, to reorganization, viz., abrogation of the so-called ordinances of secession, the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, repudiation of the Rebel debt, and security to the persons and property of freedmen.

Upon the cessation of hostilities, reconstruction, or questions involved in the restoration of the people of the insurgent States to the political privileges enjoyed by them in the Union before the withdrawal of their representatives from Congress, in 1860 and 1861, furnished an engrossing theme for discussion and legislation. A brief *resumé* of the action of conventions, Legislatures and the people of the insurrectionary States during the year 1865 is here given.

Cessation of Hostilities in North Carolina.

In North Carolina, the cessation of hostilities was announced by Major-General Schofield, in an order dated April 27, 1865, and on the succeeding day he issued an order declaring persons heretofore held as slaves to be free, and asserting it to be the

duty of the army to maintain that freedom. Wm. W. Holden was appointed provisional governor, June 12th. In July, President Johnson ordered the cotton of the State to be restored to her, and directed that the proceeds of all that had been sold should be paid to her agents. On the 8th of August, Governor Holden ordered an election for delegates to a State convention, the election to take place on the 21st of September, and the convention to meet on the 2d of October.

Repeal of the Secession Ordinance.

The State convention met October 2d. The ordinance of secession was declared "null and void" on the 7th. Slavery was forever prohibited on the 9th, and State and congressional elections were ordered on the 10th, to be held November 9th. On the 12th of October, the convention tabled a proposition to repudiate the Rebel debt. On the 18th of October a telegram was received from President Johnson insisting upon its repudiation, on the ground that the holders of the debt should "look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, Constitution and the will of the people." "It is their misfortune and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the government of the United States and in the Union." In compliance with this telegram, on the next day — the 19th — the convention, by a vote of eighty-four yeas to twelve nays, passed an ordinance prohibiting the assumption of the debt, and refused to submit the question to the people. The election took place as ordered, Jonathan Worth being chosen governor, over Provisional Governor Holden. The ordinances abolishing slavery and repealing the secession ordinance were approved.

The Situation in South Carolina.

In South Carolina, on the 2d of May, 1865, the Rebel governor, Magrath, issued a proclamation directing that the Rebel stores be turned over to the State officers, and be by them distributed among the people, which was followed, on the 8th of May, by another proclamation, summoning the State officers to the Capitol, to resume their duties. On the 14th of May, Major-

General Gilmore issued an order declaring null the governor's acts and notifying the persons interested not to heed his proclamation. On the 30th of June, President Johnson issued a proclamation appointing Benjamin F. Perry provisional governor. Governor Perry issued a proclamation on the 20th of July, designating the first Monday of September for an election for a State convention. The convention met on the 13th of September, and on the 15th repealed the secession ordinance by a vote of one hundred and seven to three. On the 19th of September, slavery was declared abolished, "the slaves in South Carolina having been emancipated by the action of the United States authorities." On the 27th, a State election was ordered for the third Wednesday in October, and on the 29th the convention adjourned. James L. Orr was elected governor and the Legislature met in October.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

On the 28th of October, President Johnson sent a telegram to Governor Perry, who was still acting as provisional governor, expressing the hope that the Legislature would ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. On the 31st of October, the president sent another telegram, expressing "deep interest" in the action of the Legislature on the amendment and the Rebel debt, and affirming his "trust in God that restoration of the Union will not now be defeated." On the 1st of November Governor Perry responded, stating that the debt contracted by the State during the rebellion is very inconsiderable, objecting to the second section of the amendment, affirming that "in good faith South Carolina has abolished slavery, and never will wish to restore it again," conveying the information that "the Legislature is passing a code of laws providing ample and complete protection for the negro," and averring that "there is a sincere desire to do everything necessary to a restoration of the Union, and tie up and heal every bleeding wound which has been caused by this fratricidal war." On behalf of the president, Secretary Seward responded on the 6th of November, stat-

ing that Mr. Johnson "is not entirely satisfied with the explanations," that "he deems necessary the passage of adequate ordinances declaring that all insurrectionary proceedings in the State were unlawful and void *ab initio*;" that the objection to the second clause of the amendment "is regarded as querulous and unreasonable, because that clause is really restraining in its effect, instead of enlarging the powers of Congress," and that "the president considers the acceptance of the amendment as indispensable to a restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union."

Objection made to the Repudiation of the War Debt.

On the 13th of November the Legislature ratified the amendment, adding "that any attempt by Congress toward legislating upon the political status of former slaves, or their civil relations would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States as it now is, or as it would be altered by the proposed amendment, in conflict with the policy of the president, declared in his amnesty proclamation, and with the restoration of that harmony upon which depend the vital interests of the American Union." On the 20th of November, Secretary Seward telegraphed Governor Perry expressing the gratitude of the president and the country at the ratification of the amendment, and trusting that the State will lose no time in disavowing the Rebel debt. This dispatch also directed the provisional governor to continue to act until relieved by express directions of the president. On the 27th, Governor Perry responded "that the convention having been dissolved, it is impracticable to enact any organic law regarding the war debt," and advancing reasons against its repudiation. Secretary Seward replied, stating that the objections urged are of a serious nature, and that the president awaits with interest an official expression upon the subject, from the Legislature. On the 21st of December, the committee on federal relations recommended the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the amount of the debt and to whom due, and to report at the session of the Legislature in November, 1866.

General Sickles nulifies the Amended Code.

An act to amend the criminal law was passed December 19, 1865, by the terms of which marked discriminations were made against the colored race. On the 17th of January, 1866, Daniel E. Sickles, Major-General U. S. A., commanding the Department of South Carolina, issued an order disregarding the code. It provided that the laws should make no discrimination on account of color or caste, and that all laws should be applicable alike to all inhabitants; all methods of industry should be open to all persons, and no freedman should be required to pay any license fee nor submit to any ordinance not imposed on all other persons; no person shall be restrained from seeking employment, and all combinations to compel involuntary labor or to limit compensation for labor, or to prevent the sale or hire of lands or tenements, were declared to be misdemeanors, punishable by fine of not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment six months, or both. Corporeal punishment was prohibited, except by lawful persons on minors. The vagrant laws applicable to white persons should alone be applicable to colored persons, and numerous other regulations for the proper protection of the freedmen were prescribed.

Reconstruction in the State of Georgia.

In Georgia, a proclamation issued by the Rebel governor, Joseph E. Brown, May 3, 1865, convening the Legislature in extra session, was annulled by Major-General Gilmore on the 14th. On the 17th of June, James Johnson was appointed provisional governor, who, on the 13th of July, ordered an election for delegates to a State convention. The election was held on the first Wednesday in October, and on the 25th of the same month the convention met. The secession ordinance was repealed on the 30th. A telegraphic correspondence took place with the president relative to the Rebel debt, who responded that they should not hesitate a single moment in repudiating every single dollar of it; that it would not do to levy taxes for its payment; that he did not believe the mass of the people of the State would submit to the payment of a debt which was the main cause of their

suffering; that those who held it must take it as one of the inevitable results of the rebellion; and that "it should at once be made known, at home and abroad, that no debt contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Union of the States can or ever will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purpose." Secretary Seward responded to a dispatch: "The president of the United States cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union that admits, as legal, obligations contracted, or debts created in their name to promote the war of the rebellion." On the 4th of November slavery was declared abolished, the government of the United States having emancipated the slaves as a war measure; and having carried it into full practical effect, provided such acquiescence shall not prevent any citizen of Georgia from making a claim for compensation on the justice and magnanimity of the government. On the 8th of November the debt was declared null and void, by a vote of 133 to 117, and the same day the convention adjourned. An election was held on the 15th of November, the Legislature met on the 4th of December, and on the following day ratified the anti-slavery amendment.

Action Taken by the State of Alabama.

In Alabama, Provisional Governor Lewis E. Parsons, who had been appointed June 21, 1865, issued a proclamation, July 20, ordering an election for a convention on the 31st of August, which election was held, and the convention met on the 12th of September, and on the 20th of the same month abolished slavery, "as the institution of slavery has been destroyed in the State of Alabama," declared the secession ordinance "null and void," and repudiated the Rebel debt. The convention adjourned on the 30th of September. On the 20th of November the Legislature met. It ratified the anti-slavery amendment on the 2d of December, "with the understanding that it does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate upon the political status of freedmen in this State." A new Penal Code was adopted. It made no discrimination on account of color, except that it prohibited

marriages between white and colored people. Governor R. M. Patton, who had been elected in November, in January, 1866, vetoed three bills, one to regulate contracts with freedmen, because there was no special law necessary; the second, to extend the old Criminal Slave Code to free persons of color, on the ground of its impolicy and injustice to the negro; and the third, to regulate the relation of master and colored apprentice, because he deemed existing laws applicable to apprenticeship amply sufficient, without operating upon a particular class of persons. The Legislature also passed a joint resolution declaring "that Alabama will not voluntarily consent to change the adjustment of political power as fixed by the Constitution of the United States, and to constrain her to do so, in her present prostrate and helpless condition, with no voice in the councils of the nation, would be an unjustifiable breach of faith; and that her earnest thanks are due to the president for the firm stand he has taken against amendments to the Constitution being forced through in the present condition of affairs."

Reorganization of the State of Florida.

In Florida, on the 8th of April, 1865 Abraham K. Allison, president of the Rebel Senate, announced the death of John Milton, Rebel governor, and appointed June 7th for the election of a successor. On the 14th of May, Major-General Gilmore issued an order annulling this proclamation, and commanding the people to give it no heed whatever. On the 13th of July, William Marvin was appointed provisional governor, who, on the 3d of August, ordered an election for delegates to a State convention, to be held October 10. On the 29th of August, Governor Marvin informed the president of his progress in the work of reorganizing the government. Secretary Seward responded on the 12th of September, in which he stated that the president approved the work as in the main judicious, and said "that it must be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the decision of Congress." On the 7th of October Governor

Marvin, in a letter addressed to Secretary Seward, expressed the objection of the people to the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment, and asked the opinion of the president relative thereto. Secretary Seward responded, on the 1st of November, that the president "regards the ratification by the Legislature of the amendment as indispensable to a successful restoration of the true legal relations between Florida and the other States, and equally indispensable to the return of peace and harmony throughout the Republic."

Slavery Abolished and Debts Repudiated.

The convention met on the 25th of October, and on the 28th annulled the ordinance of secession. On the 6th of November slavery was abolished, "slavery having been destroyed in the State by the government of the United States." On the same day, an ordinance was passed submitting the question of repudiating the Rebel debt to the people, but this was reconsidered on ascertaining that the executive branch of the government demanded it as a condition of recognition, and direct repudiation was adopted. On the 29th of November a State election was held. The Legislature met on the 18th of December, and on the 28th ratified the anti-slavery amendment, "with the understanding it does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate upon the political status of the freedmen in this State." An act passed January 21, 1866, made the judicial tribunals of the State accessible to all the inhabitants, without distinction of color, subject only to the restrictions of the State Constitution; repealed all laws theretofore passed, relative to colored persons, except the act preventing their migration into the State, and the act prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition to them, and made the criminal laws of the State, except so far as modified by other legislation, applicable equally without distinction of color.

Proceedings Taken in the State of Virginia.

In Virginia, on the 9th of May, President Johnson recognized the Pierpont administration as the legal government of the

State. The Legislature met on the 19th of June, 1865, and on the 21st passed a bill submitting to the people of the State the question whether the Legislature should have power to alter the article of the Constitution prohibiting persons from voting or holding office who have held office under the so-called Confederate government, or under any rebellious State government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, or a member of any State Legislature in rebellion, excepting therefrom the county officers. The question submitted was decided almost unanimously in the affirmative at the State election held on the 12th of October. The Legislature assembled on the 4th of December, and passed a bill providing that all qualified voters heretofore identified with "the rebellion," and not excluded from the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson (with the exception of those embraced in the "\$20,000 clause"), can recover the right of suffrage by taking the amnesty oath of the 29th of May, 1865, an oath to support the restored government of Virginia, and to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. A vagrant law was passed by the Legislature, by which persons being idle, or who refuse to work for the wages commonly given to laborers, shall be hired out by the officers of the law, for a term not exceeding three months. This law was abrogated by General Terry, on the ground that in some sections combinations had been formed to pay wages much less than would furnish an adequate support.

Reconstruction in the State of Mississippi.

In Mississippi, Wm. L. Sharkey was appointed provisional governor on the 13th of June, 1865, and on the 1st of July ordered an election for a convention. The election was held August 7, and the convention met on the 14th. President Johnson, on the 15th, sent a telegram to Governor Sharkey, expressing the hope that the convention will amend the State Constitution so as to abolish slavery and deny to all future Legislatures the power to declare property in man, and also that it would ratify the anti-slavery amendment. He then continued: "If you

could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States, in English, and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate, valued at not less than \$250, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary, and set an example the other States will follow. This you can do with perfect safety, and you thus place the Southern States, in reference to free persons of color, upon the same basis with the Free States." On the 21st of August an ordinance was passed prohibiting slavery, the institution having been destroyed in the State, and on the 22d the secession ordinance was declared null and void. On the 1st of October an election was held; the Legislature met on the 16th, and on the 17th Benjamin G. Humphreys was inaugurated governor.

State Government of Louisiana Recognized.

In Louisiana, there was no interference with the State organization formerly made. In November, J. M. Wells was elected governor. In March, 1866, James T. Monroe was elected mayor of New Orleans, and James O. Nixon an alderman, both of whom were prohibited from holding office by General Canby, until the pleasure of the president was known, which was signified by their "pardon" and assumption of office. The laws of the State relative to laborers and vagrants were stringent, but made no distinctions on account of color.

Reconstruction of the State of Texas.

In Texas, Andrew J. Hamilton was appointed provisional governor. The State convention abolished slavery, annulled the secession ordinance, repudiated the war debt, required five years' residence for eligibility to the Legislature, made white population the basis of representation for State purposes, and exempted all persons from accountability who, during the war, under authority of civil or military power, had inflicted injury upon persons under the new Constitution.

Reorganization of the State of Tennessee.

In Tennessee, Wm. G. Brownlow was elected governor March 4, 1865. The suffrage laws made loyalty the test, and excluded from office persons holding office voluntarily under the Rebel government during the rebellion. The laws of the State placed blacks and whites upon an equal footing.

The State Government of Arkansas Recognized.

In Arkansas the State government headed by Isaac Murphy was recognized by President Johnson as legal. The first meetings having for their object the organization of a loyal State government were held in the autumn of 1863. A convention met early in 1864, and framed a State Constitution, abolishing slavery, repudiating the Rebel debt, and annulling the action of the Rebel authorities, with the exception of marriage certificates, acknowledgments of deeds, and other acts of a similar character. A provisional government was organized, with Isaac Murphy for governor.

Reconstruction Proceedings in Congress.

Congress assembled on the first Monday in December, 1865, and organized by the election of Schuyler Colfax as speaker, and Edward McPherson clerk. Immediately after the organization, a joint resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen, nine from the House and six from the Senate, to which was to be referred all questions relative to reconstruction. Various propositions on this subject were introduced and referred. Two distinct parties were formed. One held that the work of restoring the Rebel States to their practical relations to the government had been fully accomplished by the president, and the other denied the proposition. The party holding the affirmative of the position was further subdivided. Some denied the power of the president to exact any conditions of the Rebel States, holding that with the laying down of arms, and their return to peaceful pursuits, they at once became entitled to all their former rights and privileges; while others held, with the president, that when active hostilities

ceased, the Rebel States had no legal civil governments, and that the steps taken by the president to organize valid governments, and the acts he required of those governments as conditions of their recognition by the United States government, were just and legal. The portion of Congress which held that the president had not completed the work of restoration, also denied his power to do so, insisting that his acts were of a provisional nature, and subject to the revision and sanction of Congress before they could be held to be constitutionally valid acts. This portion of Congress was for some time divided in sentiment as to what further action must be had before the work of restoration could be deemed complete. One section held that no Rebel State should be "readmitted" to its old place in the Union till it had placed all its citizens, without regard to color or caste, on a perfect civil and political equality before the law.

Discussion of Plans for Reconstruction.

Another section held that the property of leading Rebels should be confiscated, and their political franchises should never be restored, and that the work of reconstruction should be commenced *de novo*, by the loyal inhabitants thereof, without regard to color; and that when State Constitutions should be adopted, in which no distinction of color, caste or creed should be inserted, then the State should be entitled to admission into the Union. Another section proposed to offer universal amnesty to the South in return for universal suffrage. And still another section, which finally absorbed all the others, favored the principles embodied in the civil rights and freedmen's bureau bills, and the constitutional amendment. Those who favored the imposition of further conditions insisted that they were necessary in order to secure to every inhabitant of the country full and equal protection in life and property, and to preserve the nation from any attempt at its disruption in the future. This proposition was denied by the supporters of the president. While these propositions were being discussed, elaborated and perfected, persons were claiming seats as senators and representatives from the

Rebel States. Their right to those seats was broadly maintained by the body of the supporters of the president's policy, and as unqualifiedly denied by the majority of those who dissented from that policy, while a third class, composed of a few from each party, insisted on the right to their seats of those only who could take the "test" oath, that they had not voluntarily aided, encouraged or participated in the rebellion, or held office under it.

Terms Agreed on for Admission of Representatives.

Those who opposed this view held that even loyal men could not be admitted to seats as representatives of States in which the work of reorganization had not yet been legally perfected. This view was sustained by the majority in each branch of Congress, in the adoption of a concurrent resolution, that no representative or senator shall be admitted from any of the eleven Rebel States, till Congress shall have declared such State entitled to admission. This resolution was reported in the House from the reconstruction committee February 29, and passed the same day by a vote of 109 to 40; and it passed the Senate, March 2, by a vote of 20 to 18. A bill to enlarge the powers of the freedmen's bureau was introduced into the Senate at an early day in the session, and passed that body on the 25th of January. It went to the House, was amended and passed, on the 6th of February, by a vote of 136 to 33. The Senate, on the 8th, concurred in most of the amendments, and on the 9th it needed but the signature of the president to become a law. The bill was returned to the Senate, on the 19th of February, without the approval of the president, and the question of passing it over the veto was lost on the 20th, the vote standing 30 to 18.

Passage of Civil Rights Bill over the Veto.

Another bill, continuing the bureau for two years, passed the House on the 29th of May, by a vote of 96 to 22. A similar bill passed the Senate June 27. The differences between the two houses were adjusted, and the bill was sent to the president on the 3d of July, who returned it on the 16th without his approval, when it received the sanction of two-thirds of both

houses — in the House by a vote of 104 to 33, and in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 12. The civil rights bill passed the Senate February 2, and the House March 9, and the Senate agreed to the amendments of the House March 15, and the bill was vetoed March 27. The bill passed the Senate, over the veto, April 6, by a vote of 33 to 15, and the House on the 9th, by a vote of 122 to 41, and thus became a law. It, in brief, established universal and impartial conditions of citizenship, giving to all citizens, irrespective of race or color, the right to testify in the courts, sue, make contracts, etc., establishing all citizens equal before the law, with the exception of the right to vote and hold office.

The result of the war was to leave the south in a very destitute condition. To relieve this destitution, the Senate passed a bill on the 9th of March, appropriating \$1,000,000. This was amended in the House on the 22d, and authorized limited relief to be afforded through the freedmen's bureau, and the Senate concurred in it. For several months thousands received daily rations through the bureau. April 2, the president issued a proclamation declaring civil war at an end.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF ENGAGEMENTS DURING THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861-65.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861-65.

1861.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
April	Bombardment of Fort Sumter, S. C.	1	3	..	..	..	..
15	Evacuation of Fort Sumter, S. C.	4	30	..	9	..	..
May	Riots in Baltimore, Md.	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Camp Jackson, Mo.	..	..	..	27	..	639
June	Riots in St. Louis, Mo.	4	..	..	1	14	..
1	Patuxent Court-House, Va.	1	4	..	..	..	..
3	Philippi, W. Va.	..	2	..	..	16	..
10	Great Bethel, Va.	16	34	..	1	7	..
11	Romney, W. Va.	5	1	..	2	1	..
17	Vienna, Va.	..	6	..	6	..	..
17	Booneville, Mo.	2	19	..	15	20	..
17	Edwards' Ferry, Md.	15-25	4	..	15	20	..
18	Camp Cole, Mo.	1	25-32	..	4	20	..
26	Patterson Creek or Kelley's Island, Va.	1	1	..	7	2	..
27	Mathias Point, Va.	1	4	..	..	..	..
2	Falling Waters, Md., also called Haynesville or Martinsburg	8	15	..	31	50	..
5	Carthage or Dry Forks, Mo.	13	31	..	30	125	45
5	Newport News, Va.	6	6	..	..	3	..
6	Middle Creek Fork or Buckhannon, W. Va.	1	6	..	7	..	..
7	Great Falls, Va.	2	..	..	12	..	..
8	Laurel Hill or Bealington, W. Va.	2	6	..	..	..	..
10	Monroe Station, Mo.	3	..	..	4	20	75
11	Rich Mountain, Va.	11	35	..	60	140	100

* By premature explosion of a cannon in firing a salute to the United States flag.

12	Barboursville or Red House, Va	2d Kentucky	1	...	...	10	...	600
12	Beverly, W. Va	4th and 9th Ohio	13	40	...	20	10	50
14	Carriek's Ford, W. Va	14th Ohio, 7th and 9th Indiana ..	7	1	...	7	...	...
16	Millsville or Wentzville, Mo	8th Missouri	1	15	...	...	...	...
17	Fulton, Mo	3d Missouri Reserves	9	38	...	...	...	...
17	Scarrytown, W. Va	2d Ky., 12th and 21st Ohio, 1st Ohio Bat'y	1	1	...	...	...	...
17	Martinsburg, Mo	1 company 1st Missouri Reserves ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bunker Hill, Va	Detachment of Gen. Patterson's com- mand .....	...	...	...	4	...	...
18	Blackburn's Ford, Va	1st Mass., 2d and 3d Mich., 12th N. Y., De- tachment 2d U. S. Cav., Battery E, 3d U. S. Artillery	19	38	...	15	53	...
18, 19	Harrisonville and Parkersville, Mo ..	Van Horne's (Mo.) Battalion Cass Co. Home Guards	1	...	...	14	...	...
21	Bull Run or Manassas, Va.	2d Me., 3d N. H., 2d Vt., 4th and 5th Mass., 1st and 2d R. I., 1st, 2d and 3d Conn., 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 27th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 35th, 38th and 39th N. Y., 2d, 8th, 14th, 69th, 71st and 79th N. Y. Infantry, 27th Penn., 1st, 2d and 3d Mich., 1st and 3d Minn., 1st and 2d Ohio, De- tachments of 2d, 3d and 8th U. S. Regu- lars, Battalion of Marines, Batteries D, E, G and M, 2d U. S. Art., Bat'y E, 3d Art., Bat'y D, 5th Art., 2d R. I. Bat'y, Detachments of 1st and 2d Dragoons,* 1st Ia., 2d Kan., Stanley Dragoons, Tot- ten's Battery	481	1,011	P. & M. 1,460	269	1,483	...
22	Forsyth, Mo	5th Missouri Reserves .....	...	3	...	5	10	...
24	Blue Mills, Mo	Home Guards	1	12	...	1	3	...
26	Lane's Prairie, near Rolla, Mo	7th U. S. Inf. and U. S. Mounted Rifles	...	3	420	...	...	...
27	Fort Fillmore, N. Mex	1st Ia., 3d Mo., 5 Batteries of Mo. Lt. Art.	...	...	...	...	44	...
3	Dug Springs, Mo	7th U. S. Inf. and U. S. Mounted Rifles.	4	57	...	10	12	...
3	Messilla, N. Mex	Home Guards, 21st Missouri	3	6	...	14	14	...
5	Athens, Mo	28th New York	3	8	...	3	2	...
5	Point of Rocks, Md	20th New York .....	...	...	...	3	6	...
7	Hampton, Va	19th New York .....	...	...	...	1	5	...
8	Lovettsville, Va	6th and 10th Mo. Cav., 2d Kan. Mounted Vols., 1 Co. of 1st U. S. Cav., 1st Ia., 1st Kan., 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Mo., Detach- ments of 1st and 2d U. S. Regulars, Mo. Home Guards, 1st Mo. Light Art., Bat- tery F, 2d U. S. Artillery† .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Wilson's Creek, Mo., also called Spring- field and Oak Hill		223	721	M. 291	265	800	M. 30

* Brigadier-Generals Bee and Barton killed (Confederate).

† Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon killed (Union).

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1861.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Aug.								
10	Potosi, Mo.	Missouri Home Guards	1	...	...	2	3	...
17	Brunswick, Mo.	5th Missouri Reserves	1	7	...	...	...	...
19	Charlestown or Bird's Point, Mo.	22d Illinois	1	6	...	40	...	...
20	Hawk's Nest, W. Va.	11th Ohio .....	...	3	...	1	3	...
26	Cross Lanes or Summerville, W. Va.	7th Ohio	5	40	200	...	...	...
27	Ball's Cross Roads, Va.	2 Companies of 23d New York	1	2	...	5	51	715
28, 29	Fort Hatteras, N. C.	9th, 20th and 49th N. Y. and Naval force.	1	...	...	8	...	...
30	Lexington, Mo.	Missouri Home Guards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Munson's Hill, Va.	2 Companies of 23d New York	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sept.								
1	Bennett's Mills, Mo.	Missouri Home Guards	1	8	...	30	...	...
2	Boone Court-House, W. Va.	1st Kentucky .....	...	6	...	...	...	...
2	Dallas, Mo.	11th Missouri	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dry Wood or Fort Scott, Mo.	5th and 6th Kan., 1 Co. of 9th Kan. Cav., 1st Kan. Battery	4	9	...	...	5	...
2	Beher's Mills	13th Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	3	...	...
2	Caruifex Ferry	9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 25th and 47th Ohio.	16	102	...	...	...	...
11	Lewisville, Va.	19th Ind., 3d Vt., 65th N. Y., 79th N. Y. Militia	6	8	...	...	...	...
12	Black River near Ironton, Mo.	3 Companies 1st Indiana Cavalry .....	...	...	...	5	...	...
12, 13	Cheat Mountain, W. Va.	13th, 14th, 15th and 17th Ind., 3d, 6th, 24th and 25th Ohio, 2d W. Va.	9	12	...	...	80	...
12-20	Lexington, Mo.	23d Ill., 8th, 25th and 27th Mo., 13th and 14th Mo. Home Guards, Berry's and Van Horne's Mo. Cav., 1st Ill. Cav.	42	108	P. & M. 1,624	25	75	...
		Missouri Home Guards	1	4	...	12	30	...
13	Booneville, Mo.	By U. S. Flagship "Colorado"	3	15	...	8	75	...
14	Confederate Privateer "Judah" destroyed near Pensacola, Fla.	28th Penn. and 13th Mass. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pritchard's Mills or Darnestown, Va.	5th, 6th and 9th Kan. Cav., 1st Kan. Bat'y.	2	6	...	7	...	...
17	Morristown, Mo.	3d Iowa	1	39	...	10	60	...
17	Blue Mills, Mo.	Kentucky Home Guards	1	1	...	7	...	...
18	Barbourville, W. Va.	5th, 6th and 9th Kansas Cavalry	17	...	...	...	...	...
21, 22	Papinsville or Osceola, Mo. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

22	Oct.	Elliott's Mills or Camp Crittenden, Mo.	7th Iowa.....	1	5	...	...	...	...
23		Romney or Hanging Rock, W. Va.	4th and 8th Ohio.....	3	50	...	35	...	...
25		Chapmansville, W. Va.	1st Kentucky and 34th Ohio.....	4	9	...	20	50	...
26		Lucas Bend, Ky.	Stewart's Cavalry.....	...	...	...	4	...	...
29		Camp Advance, Munson's Hill, Va.	By mistake 69th Penn. fire into 71st Penn. 24th, 25th and 32d Ohio, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th Ind., Battery G, 4th U. S. Art., Battery A, 1st Mich. Art. Mink's Cav. and U. S. Regulars.....	9	25	...	...	...	...
3		Greenbrier, W. Va.	Home Guards.....	8	32	...	100	75	...
4		Alamosa near Ft. Craig, N. Mex.	6th N. Y. Co. A, 1st U. S. Art., Co. II, 2d U. S. Art., Cos. C and E, 3d U. S. Inf. James Cavalry.....	20	...	...	11	30	...
4		Buffalo Hill, Ky.	38th Indiana.....	3	...	...	50	29	...
8		Hillsboro, Ky.	79th New York.....	14	29	...	8	350	...
9		Santa Rosa, Fla.	Tuft's Cavalry.....	1	4	...	5	3	...
12		Cameron, Mo.	6th and 10th Mo. Cav., Fremont Battalion Cav.....	...	4	...	...	...	...
12		Upton Hill, Ky.	40 men of 38th Illinois.....	2	5	...	1	2	...
12		Bayles Cross Roads, La.	13th Ill. Inf., 6th Mo. Cavalry.....	1	6	...	62	4	...
13		Beckwith Farm (12 miles from Bird's Point), Mo.	Parts of 28th Pa., 3d Wis., 15th Mass.....	4	7	...	63	40	...
13		West Glaze, Mo., also called Shanghai or Henrytown or Monday's Hollow.	17th, 20th, 21st, 32d and 38th Ill., 8th Wis., 1st Ind. Cav., Co. A, 1st Mo. Light Art. 18th Missouri.....	...	...	...	3	...	...
15		Big River Bridge near Potosi, Mo.	15th and 20th Mass., 40th N. Y., 71st Pa., Battery B., R. I. Art*.....	6	60	...	14	200	...
15		Lime Creek, Mo.	2d Ohio, 1st and Loughlin's Ohio Cav., 1st Ohio Art.....	2	14	...	...	...	...
16		Bolivar Heights, Va.	Detachment of 6th Indiana.....	223	226	P. & M. 446	36	264	...
16		Warsaw, Mo.	Fremont's Body Guard and White's Prairie Scouts.....	...	...	...	17	...	...
17-21		Fredericktown and Ironton, Mo.	4th and 8th Ohio, 7th W. Va., Md. Vols., 2d Reg't Potomac Home Guards and Ringgold (Pa.) Cav.....	18	37	...	10	5	...
19		Big Hurricane Creek, Mo.	9th Illinois.....	2	15	...	106	...	...
21		Ball's Bluff, Va., also called Edward's Ferry, Harrison's Landing, Leesburg.	1 Company 7th Missouri Cavalry.....	2	4	...	20	15	50
22		Buffalo Mills, Mo.	17th Kentucky, 3d Kentucky Cavalry.....	...	...	...	8	17	...
23		West Liberty, Ky.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Hodgenville, Ky.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Zagonyi's Charge, Springfield, Mo.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Romney or Mill Creek Mills, W. Va.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Saratoga, Ky.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		Plattsburg, Mo.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		Spring Hill, Mo.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Woodbury and Morgantown, Ky.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Acting Brigadier-General E. D. Baker killed (Union).

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1861.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Nov.								
1	Renick, Randolph county, Mo.	4th Mo., 5th Kan. Cav., Kowald's Mo. Battery	2	14	...	...	...	...
6	Little Santa Fe, Mo.	22d, 27th, 30th and 31st Ill., 7th Ia., Battery B, 1st Ill. Art., 2 Cos. 15th Ill. Cav. "Royal Yacht" burned by U. S. Frigate "Santee"	90	173	M. 235	261	427	M. 278
7	Belmont, Mo.	Bombardment by U. S. Navy. 2d, 21st, 33d and 56th Ohio, 16th Ky	1	8	...	11	3	...
7	Galveston Harbor, Tex.	Recruits of 9th W. Va.	4	26	...	18	45	200
9	Port Royal, S. C.	11th Ohio, 2d Kentucky Cavalry	7	20	...	3	10	...
10	Guyandott, W. Va.	110 men of 7th Kansas Cavalry	2	16	...	...	...	...
11	Gatley Bridge, W. Va.	Detachment 1st New York Cavalry	7	9	...	...	...	...
12	Little Blue, Mo.	Detachment 3d Missouri Cavalry. Detachment 1st West Virginia Cavalry. Cos. C and E, 3d U. S. Inf., Cos. G and I, 6th N. Y., Batteries A, F and L, 1st U. S. Art., and C, H and K, 2d U. S. Art.	3	1	...	...	...	...
12	Ocoquan Creek, Va.	21st Missouri	10	15	...	3	5	...
17	Cypress Bridge, Ky.	7th Kansas Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	...	1	5	...
18	Palmyra, Mo.	1st Pennsylvania Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Wirt Court-House, W. Va.	1st Missouri Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla.	Detachment 10th Missouri Cavalry. Detachment 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry. 30 men of 3d New Jersey. Citizens' Repulse Raiders. 2d Illinois Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Lancaster, Mo.	9th and 13th Ind., 25th and 32d Ohio, 2d W. Va.	5	7	...	5	23	...
26	Little Blue, Mo. . . . .	...	1	2	...	13	...	...
26	Drainesville, Va. . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
29	Black Walnut Creek near Sedalia, Mo. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Salem, Mo. . . . .	...	6	15	...	17	20	...
3	Vienna, Va. . . . .	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
4	Anandale, Va. . . . .	...	...	...	All	1	...	...
4	Dunksburg, Mo. . . . .	...	1	...	...	7	...	...
11	Bertrand, Mo. . . . .	...	...	...	...	7	10	...
13	Camp Allegheny or Buffalo Mountain, W. Va. . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
			20	107	...	20	96	...

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1862.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Feb. 6	Fort Henry, Tenn.	U. S. Gunboats "Essex," "Carondelet," "St. Louis," "Chickadee," "Conestoga," "Tyler" and "Lexington"	1	40	...	5	11	...
8	Lime Creek, Va.	Detachment of 5th West Virginia	1	1	...	8	7	...
8	Roanoke Island, N. C.	21st, 23d, 24th, 25th and 37th Mass., 10th Conn., 9th, 51st and 53d N. Y., 9th N. J., 51st Pa., 4th and 5th R. I., U. S. Gunboats "Southfield," "Delaware," "Stars and Stripes," "Louisiana," "Hetzel," "Commodore Perry," "Underwriter," "Valley City," "Commodore Barney," "Hunchback," "Ceres," "Putnam," "Morse," "Lockwood," "J. N. Seymour," "Granite," "Brinker," "Whitehead," "Shawseen," "Pickett," "Pioneer," "Hussar," "Vidette" and "Chasseur"	35	200	...	16	39	2,527
10	Elizabeth City or Cobb's Point, N. C.	U. S. Gunboats "Delaware," "Underwriter," "Louisiana," "Seymour," "Hetzel," "Shawseen," "Valley City," "Putnam," "Commodore Perry," "Ceres," "Morse," "Whitehead" and "Brinker"	3	5	...	13	...	...
13	Blooming Gap, Va.	8th Ohio, 7th W. Va., 1st W. Va. Cav., 49th Ind. and 6th Ky. Cav.	2	...	...	...	...	...
14	Flat Lick Forks, Ky.	17th and 25th Ky., 11th, 25th, 31st and 44th Ind., 2d, 7th, 12th and 14th Ia. ....	...	...	...	4	4	...
14, 15, 16	Fort Donelson, Tenn.	1st Neb., 58th and 76th Ohio, 8th and 13th Mo., 8th Wis., 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 41st, 45th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 57th and 58th Ill., Batteries B and D, 1st Ill.	...	...	...	...	...	...

	No.	Killed	Wounded	Miles	Total	P.&M.
Art., D and E, 2d Ill. Art., 4 Cos. Ill. Cav., Birge's Sharpshooters and 6 Gunboats.....	446	1,735	150	231	1,007	13,829
1st and 6th Mo., 3d Ill. Cavalry.....	5	9	....	..	..	..
2d Ohio Cavalry.....	1	3	....	4	5	..
Detachments of 1st, 2d and 5th N. Mex. 5th, 7th and 10th U. S. Inf., Hall's and Mac Rae's Batteries.....	62	140	....	..	150	....
37th New York.....	2	1	....	..	....	....
6th Missouri Cavalry.....	2	1	....	1	....	....
32d Ill. and "Tyler," S. Gunboats "Lexington" and "Ulysses".....	5	5	....	20	200	....
5th Iowa, 56th Ind., 36th and 63d Ohio, 2d Mich. Cav., 7th Ill. Cav., Detachment of 63d Pennsylvania.....	1	3	....	....	....	....
22nd, 35th, 36th, 37th, 44th and 58th Ill., 2d, 3d, 12th, 15th, 17th, 24th and Phelps's Mo., 8th, 18th and 22d Ind., 4th and 9th Iowa, 3d Iowa Cav., 3d and 15th Ill. Cav., 1st, 4th, 5th and 6th Mo. Cav., Batteries B and F, 2d Mo. Light Art., 2d Ohio Battery, 1st Ind. Battery, Battery A, 2d Ill. Artf.,.....	203	972	174	1,100	2,500	F.&M. 1,000
4th Missouri Cavalry.....	..	5	....	..	..	..
1st Wis., 4th Ohio Cavalry.....	1	2	....	4	....	..
10th Missouri Cavalry.....	10	2	....	..	....	..
20th Ind., 7th and 11th N. Y., U. S. Gunboats "Monitor," "Minnesota," "Congress" and "Cumberland".....	261	108	....	7	17	..
1 Company 1st New York Cavalry.....	1	2	....	3	5	..
2d Tennessee.....	..	..	....	2	4	..
Detachments of 5th Iowa and 1st Neb Cav., Battery K, 1st Mo. Art.,.....	5	5	....	..	10	..
1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1	1	....	9	3	..
10th and 16th Ill., 27th, 30th, 43d and 63d Ohio, 3d Mich. Cav., 1st U. S. Inf., Bissell's Mo. Engineers.....	..	50	....	13	5	..
51st N. Y., 8th, 10th and 11th Conn., 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th and 27th Mass., 9th N. J., 51st Pa., 4th and 5th R. I.,.....	..	..	....	..	100	..
Newberne, N. C.....	91	466	..	64	106	413

*** Major-General John A. Logan wounded (Union).**

* Major-General John A. Logan wounded (Union); Brigadier-General B. McCulloch and Acting Brigadier-General James McIntosh killed (Confederates).
† Brigadier-General Asboth and Acting Brigadier-General Carr wounded (Union); Brigadier-General James McIntosh killed (Confederates).

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1862.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
March 16	Black Jack Forest, Tenn.....	Detachment of 4th Ill. and 5th Ohio Cav.	5	4	...	*100	...	...
18	Salem or Spring River, Ark.....	Detachment of 6th Mo. and 3d Ia. Cav.	10	10	...	...	...	...
21	Mosquito Inlet, Fla.....	U. S. Gunboats "Penguin" and "Henry Andrew"	8	8	...	7	...	...
22	Independence or Little Santa Fe, Mo.	2d Kansas.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
23	Carthage, Mo.....	6th Kansas Cavalry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Winchester or Kearntown, Va.....	1st W. Va., 84th and 110th Pa., 5th, 7th, 8th, 29th, 62d and 67th Ohio, 7th, 13th and 14th Ind., 39th Ill., 1st Ohio Cav., 1st Mich. Cav., 1st W. Va. Arc., 1st Ohio Art., Co. E, 4th U. S. Art.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Warrensburg or Briar, Mo.....	60 men of 7th Missouri Militia Cav.....	103	440	M. 24	80	342	269
26	Humonsville, Mo.....	Company B, 8th Missouri Militia Cav.....	1	5	...	9	17	...
25, 27, 28	Apache Canon or Glorieta, near Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1st and 2d Colorado Cavalry.....	32	75	M. 35	36	60	M. 93
28	Warrensburg, Mo.....	1st Illinois Cavalry.....	3	1	...	15	...	...
2	Putnam's Ferry, near Doniphan, Mo.	21st and 38th Ill., 5th Ill. Cav., 16th Ohio Battery and Col. Cardin's Brigade.....	...	...	...	3	...	...
4	Great Bethel, Va.....	Advance of 3d Corps Army of Potomac.....	4	10	...	...	20	...
4	Crump's Landing or Adamsville, Tenn.	48th, 76th and 72d Ohio, 5th Ohio Cav.....	...	2	...	...	...	...
6, 7	Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn....	Army of Western Tennessee, commanded by Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, as follows: 1st Div., Maj.-Gen. J. A. Mc-Clelland; 2d Div., Maj.-Gen. C. F. Smith; 3d Div., Brig.-Gen. Lew. Wallace; 4th Div., Brig.-Gen. S. A. Hurlburt; 5th Div., Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman; 6th Div., Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss. Army of the Ohio, commanded by Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell, as follows:	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Killed, wounded and missing.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1862.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
April	26	In front of Yorktown, Va.	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
	27	Horton's Mills, N. C.	1	6	.....	.....	3	.....
	28	Paint Rock Railroad Bridge.	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	28	Cumberland Mountain, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	28	Monterey, Tenn.	1	3	.....	5	.....	.....
	29	Bridgeport, Ala.	.....	.....	.....	72*	.....	350
	1	Clarke's Hollow, W. Va.	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	Farmington, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	Licking, Mo.	2	12	.....	30	.....	.....
	4	Cheese Cake Church, Va.	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	4	Lebanon, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
	5	Lockridge Mills or Dresden, Ky.	6	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	Williamsburg, Va.	4	16	M.	.....	.....	.....
7	5	West Point or Ethlam's Landing, Va.	456	1400	M.	1000†	.....	.....
	7	Somerville Heights, Va.	49	104	M.	.....	.....	.....
8	7	McDowell or Bull Pasture, Va.	2	7	M.	.....	.....	.....
	8	Glendale near Corinth, Miss.	28	225	.....	100	200	.....
9	9	Elkton Station near Athens, Ala.	1	4	.....	30*	.....	.....
	9	Slatersville or New Kent C. H., Va.	5	3	43	13	14	.....

* Killed and wounded.

† Killed, wounded and missing.

10	Fort Pillow, Tenn.....	U. S. Gunboats "Cincinnati" and "Mound City".....	...	3	...	2	1	...
11	Bloomfield, Mo.....	1st Wisconsin Cavalry.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
13	Monterey, Tenn.....	Part of Brig.-Genl. M. L. Smith's Brig.	...	2	M.	2	3	...
15	Linden, Va.....	1 Company of 28th Pennsylvania	1	3	14	...	...	...
15	Fort Darling, James River, Va.....	U. S. Gunboats "Galena," "Port Royal," "Naugatuck," "Monitor" and "Arcton" took.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chalk Bluffs, Mo.....	1st Wisconsin Cavalry.....	12	14	...	7	8	...
15	Butler, Bates Co., Mo.....	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1	3	...	...	...	...
18	Princeton, West Va.....	Genl. J. D. Cox's Division.....	3	1	...	...	...	...
15, 16,	In front of Corinth, Miss.....	Brig. Genl. M. L. Smith's Brigade.....	30	70	...	2	14	...
17	Searcy Landing, Ark.....	Detachments of 3d and 17th Mo., and 4th Mo. Cav., Battery B, 1st Mo. Light Artillery.....	10	31	...	12	...	...
19	Clinton, N. C.....	2d Division Army of Tennessee.....	18	27	...	150*	...	...
21	Phillips Creek, Miss.....	Detachment 3d Iowa Cavalry.....	...	5	...	9	...	...
22	Florida, Mo.....	Company I, 17th Massachusetts.....	...	3	...	...	...	...
22	Near New Berne, N. C.....	36th and 44th Ohio, 2d W. Va. Cav.....	3	3	...	...	...	...
23	Lewisburg, Va.....	1st Md., Detachments of 29th Penn., Capt. Maize's Pioneers, 5th N. Y. Cav., and 1st Penn. Artill.....	14	60	...	40	66	100
23	Front Royal, Va.....	3d Wisconsin and 27th Indiana.....	...	...	M.	...	...	...
23	Buckton Station, Va.....	3d U. S. Cavalry.....	32	122	750	12	...	...
23	Ft. Craig, N. Mex.....	4th Michigan.....	...	6	...	...	...	...
24	New Bridge, Va.....	Davidson's Brigade of 4th Corps.....	1	3	...	60†	...	27
24	Chickahominy, Va.....	3d Mass., 28th N. Y., 5th Conn., Battery M, 1st N. Y. Artill., 1st Vt. Cav., Mich. Cavalry, 5th N. Y. Cavalry.....	2	10	...	...	...	...
25	Winchester, Va.....	12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 25th and 44th N. Y., 62d and 83d Penn., 16th Mich., 9th and 22d Mass., 5th Mass. Artill., 2d Maine Artill., Battery F, 5th U. S. Artill., U. S. Sharpshooters.....	38	155	M. 711	...	...	...
27	Hanover Court House, Va.....	1st Missouri Cavalry.....	53	344	...	200†	...	730
27	Big Indian Creek, near Searcy Landing, Ark.....	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	...	3	...	5	25	...
27	Osceola, Mo.....	3d Md., Potomac Home Brigade, 3d Ind. Cavalry.....	3	2	...	...	...	...
28	Wardensville, Va.....	50th Penn., 70th N. Y., 8th Mich., 1st Mass. Cavalry.....	...	...	...	2	3	...
29	Pocataligo, S. C.....	...	2	9	...	...	...	...

* Killed, wounded and missing.

† Killed and wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1862.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
May								
30	Booneville, Miss.	2d Iowa Cavalry and 2d Mich. Cavalry	5	8	...	...	...	200
30	Front Royal, Va.	1st Rhode Island Cavalry	2	3	...	...	...	156
31	Neosho, Mo.	10th Ill. Cav., 11th Mo. Cav. (Militia)	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Near Washington, N. C.	3d New York Cavalry	1	1	...	3	2	...
June								
1	Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va.	2d, 3d and 4th Corps of the Army of the Potomac*	890	3,627	1,222	2,800	3,897	1,300
1, 2	Strasburg and Staunton Road, Va.	8th W. Va., 60th Ohio, 1st N. J. Cav., 1st Penn. Cav.	...	2	...	...	...	...
3	Legare's Point, S. C.	28th Mass., 100th Penn.	...	5	...	...	...	...
4	Jasper, Sweden's Cove, Tenn.	79th Penn., 5th Ky. Cav., 7th Penn. Cav., 1st Ohio Battery	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Blackland, Miss.	2d Iowa Cav. and 2d Mich. Cav.	5	14	...	20	20	...
5	Tranter's Creek, N. C.	24th Mass., Co. I 3d N. Y. Cav., Marine Artil	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Memphis, Tenn.	U. S. Gunboats "Benton," "Louisville," "Carondelet," "Cairo," and "St. Louis," and Rams "Monarch" and "Queen of the West"	7	11	...	...	...	...
6	Harrisonburg, Va.	1st N. J. Cav., 1st Penn. Rifles, 60th Ohio, 8th West Va.†	...	...	...	480	...	100
8	Cross Keys or Union Church, Va.	8th, 39th, 45th, 46th, 54th and 58th N. Y., 2d, 3d, 5th and 8th West Va., 25th, 3d, 55th, 60th, 73d, 75th and 82d Ohio, 1st and 27th Penn., 1st Ohio Battery§, and 5th, 7th, 20th and 66th Ohio, 84th and 110th Penn., 7th Ind., 1st West Va., Batteries E, 4th U. S. and A. and L., 1st Ohio Artil	125	500	...	42	230	...
9	Port Republic, Va.		67	361	M. 574	88	535	M. 34

* Union — Brigadier-Generals O. O. Howard, Nagle and Vessels wounded. Confederate — Brigadier-General Hutton killed; General Joseph E. Johnson and Brigadier-General Rhodes wounded; Brigadier-General Pettigrew captured.
† Killed or wounded. ‡ General Ashby killed (Confederate). § Brigadier-Generals Stewart and Elzey wounded (Confederate).

10	James Island, S. C.	3	13	17	30
11	Monterey, Owen Co., Ky.	2	..	..	100
12	Waddell's Farm, near Village Creek, Ark.	..	12	*28	..
13	Old Church, Va.	..	..	1	..
13	James Island, S. C.	3	19	19	6
14	Turnstall Station, Va.	4	8	..	..
16	Secessionville or Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C.	..	..	..	..
17	St. Charles, White River, Ark.	85	472	51	144
17	Warrensburg, Mo.	105	30	..	4155
17	Smithville, Ark.	2	2	..	15
18	Williamsburg Road, Va.	2	4	..	4
21	Battle Creek, Tenn.	7	57	..	5
22	Raceland, near Algiers, La.	4	3	..	..
23	Raytown, Mo.	3	8	..	..
25	Oak Grove, Va., also called King's School House and The Orchards.	1	1	..	..
25	Germantown, Tenn.	51	401	65	465
25	Little Red River, Ark.	10	..	..	..
26-29	Vicksburg, Miss.	..	..	..	..
26	The Seven Days' Retreat, Army of the Potomac, Maj. Genl. Geo. B. McClellan, commanding, including engagements known as Mechanicsville or Ellison's Mills on the 26th, Gaines'	233	1,240	187	1,803
to July 1		187	1,076	228	1,495
		189	1051	**763	3,929

* Killed or wounded. † Killed, wounded or prisoners. ‡ No casualties recorded.
 § Union — Major-General Sumner and Brigadier-Generals Mead, Brook and Burns wounded. Confederate — Brigadier-Generals Griffith killed, and Anderson, Featherstone and Pender wounded.
 ¶ Major-General Hager's Division. ¶ Major-General Magruder's Division. ** Major-General Longstreet's Division.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1862.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.			FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
June	The Seven Days Retreat — <i>Continued.</i> Mills or Cold Harbor and Chickahominy on the 27th, Peach Orchard and Savage Station on the 29th, White Oak Swamp, also called Charles City Cross Roads, Glendale, Nelson's Farm, Frazier's Farm, Turkey Bend and New Market Cross Roads on the 30th, and Malvern Hill on July 1st.									
					69	507	M.	*619	3,251*	.....
					620	2,460	M.	*966	4,417†	M. †63
					245	1,313	M.	42	452	.....
					19	60	M.	§15	§30	M. §60
					.....	2	M.	.....	134	.....
					.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
					2	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
					4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
					.....	.....	.....	2	15	46
July	Luray, Va. Booneville, Miss. Morning Sun, Tenn. Haxals or Elvington Heights, Va. Grand Prairie, near Aberdeen, Ark. Bayou Cache, also called Cotton Plant, Round Hill, Hill's Plantation and Bayou de View. Black River, Mo.				1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
					145	.....	.....	17	65	.....
					.....	4	.....	11	26	.....
					8	32	.....	†100	.....	.....
					1	21	.....	†84	.....	.....
				
					7	57	.....	110	200	.....
August	Black River, Mo.				1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
				
				

* Major-General Hill's Division.

§ Major-General Stuart's Cavalry.

† Major-General Jackson's Division.

|| Brigadier-General Pendleton's Artillery.

Major-General Holmes' Division.

† Killed and wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1862.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
July 30	Paris, Ky.....	opposite Harrison's	...	...	...	27	39	...
31	Coggin's Point, Va.....	Landing, Va.....	10	15	...	1	6	...
Aug. 1	Newark, Mo.....	.....	4	4	60	*73	...	...
2	Ozark or Forsythe, Mo.....	.....	...	1	...	3	7	...
2	Orange Court-House, Va.....	.....	4	13	...	11	...	52
2	Clear Creek or Taberville, Mo.....	.....	5	14	...	11	...	...
2	Coahoma County, Miss.....	.....	...	5	...	...	6	...
3	Sycamore Church, near Petersburg, Va.....	.....	...	2	...	...	11	...
3	Charlton Bridge, Mo.....	.....	...	2	M.	...	14	...
3	Jonesboro, Ark.....	.....	4	2	...	...	...	...
3	Langueille Ferry, Ark.....	.....	17	38	21	...	...	...
4	Sparta, Tenn.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va.....	.....	1	...	...	...	10	28
5	Baton Rouge, La.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	M.
5	Malvern Hill, Va.....	.....	82	255	34	84	316	78
6	Montavillo, Mo.....	.....	3	11	...	...	...	100
6	Beech Creek, West Va.....	.....	...	1	M.	...	...	...
6	Kirksville, Mo.....	.....	3	8	3	1	11	...
6	Matapony or Thornburg, Va.....	.....	28	60	...	128	200	...
6	Tazewell, Tenn.....	.....	1	12	M.	...	...	...
6	Detachment of King's Division 16th and 42d Ohio, 14th and 22d Ky, 4th Wis. Battery.....	.....	3	23	50	9	40	...

* Killed and wounded.

† Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, killed (Union).

7	Trenton, Tenn.	2d Illinois Cavalry	1	4	...	30	20	...
8	Panther Creek, Mo.	1st Missouri Militia Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	M. 36
9	Stockton, Mo.	Col. McNeil's Command of Missouri State Militia	...	...	...	13	...	...
9	Cedar Mountain, Va., also called Slaughter Mountain, South-West Mountain, Cedar Run and Mitchell's Station.	2d Corps, Maj.-Genl. Banks; 3d Corps, Maj.-Genl. McDowell, Army of Virginia, under command of Maj.-Gen. Pope*	450	660	M. 290	229	1,047	M. 31
10	Nueces River, Tex.	Texas Loyalists	40	...	...	8	14	...
10-13	Grand River, Lee's Ford, Chariton River, Walnut Creek, Compton Ferry, Switzer's Mills and Yellow Creek, Mo.	9th Mo. Militia	+100	...	...	...	...	...
11	Independence, Mo.	7th Missouri Militia Cavalry	14	18	M. 312	...	...	...
11	Helena, Ark.	2d Wisconsin Cavalry	1	2	...	...	...	...
11	Wyoming Court-House, West Va.	Detachment of 37th Ohio	2	...	...	...	...	...
11	Kinderhook, Tenn.	Detachments of 3d Ky. and 1st Tenn. Cav.	3	...	...	7	...	...
12	Galatin, Tenn.	2d Ind., 4th and 5th Ky., 1st Penn. Cav.	30	50	200	6	18	...
12	Galatin, Tenn.	13th and 69th Ohio, 11th Michigan.	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Clarendon, Ark.	Brig.-Genl. Hovey's Div. of the 13th Corps.	...	...	...	...	...	700
15	Merrivether's Ferry, Tenn.	1 company 2d Illinois Cavalry	3	6	...	20	...	...
16	Lone Jack, Mo.	Missouri Militia Cavalry	60	100	...	+110	...	...
18	Capture of Confederate Steamer "Fairplay" near Milliken's Bend, La.	58th and 76th Ohio.	...	...	...	...	...	40
19	Clarksville, Tenn.	71st Ohio	...	...	200	4	...	...
19	White Oak Ridge, near Hickman, Ky.	2d Illinois Cavalry	...	2	...	...	12	...
20	Brandy Station, Va.	Cavalry of Army of Virginia	...	...	...	3	18	...
20	Edgesfield Junction, Tenn.	Detachment of 50th Indiana	...	3	...	1	...	...
20	Union Mills, Mo.	1st Missouri Cav., 13th Illinois Cav.	4	3	...	...	...	...
21	Pinekey Island, S. C.	42d Illinois	3	2	...	8	...	...
22	Courtland, Tenn.	3d Tenn., 7th Ky. Cavalry	10	+40	...	25	...	...
23	Big Hill, Madison County, Ky.	Army of Virginia under Major-General Pope§.	...	...	...	27	94	...
23-25	Skirmishes on the Rappahannock at Waterloo Bridge, Lee Springs, Freeman's Ford and Sulphur Springs, Va.	Army of Virginia	...	7,000||	...	1,500	8,000	...
23	} Pope's Campaign in Virginia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
to Sept. 1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Union—Brigadier-Generals Augur, Carroll and Geary, wounded. Confederate—Brigadier-General C. S. Winder, killed.

† Killed and wounded. ‡ Wounded and prisoners. § Brig.-Genl. Bohlen, killed (Union). || Killed, wounded and prisoners.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1862.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Aug. 24	Dallas, Mo.	12th Missouri Militia Cavalry.	3	1	...	...	...	...
24	Coon Creek or Lamar, Mo. ....	...	2	22	...	...	...	...
25, 26	Fort Donelson and Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn.	71st Ohio, 5th Iowa Cavalry.	*31	...	...	*30	...	...
25, 26	Bloomfield, Mo.	13th Illinois Cavalry. ....	...	...	...	*20	...	...
26	Rienzi and Kossuth, Miss.	2d Iowa Cavalry, 7th Kansas Cavalry.	5	12	...	...	...	...
27	Bull Run Bridge, Va.	11th and 12th Ohio, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th N. J. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Kettle Run, Va.	Maj.-Genl. Hooker's Div. of 3d Corps.	*300	...	...	*300	...	...
28	Readyville or Round Hill, Tenn.	10th Brigade, Army of Ohio. ....	...	5	...	...	...	...
28, 29	Groveton and Gainesville, Va.	1st Corps, Maj.-Genl. Sigel, 3d Corps, Maj.-Genl. McDowell, Army of Virginia, Hooker's and Kearney's Divisions of 3d Corps, and Reynolds' Div. of 1st Corps, Army of Potomac, 9th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Reno. ....	...	7,000†	...	...	7,000‡	...
29	Manchester, Tenn.	2 companies 18th Ohio, 1 company 9th Michigan. ....	...	...	...	*100	...	...
30	Second Battle Bull Run, or Manassas, Va.	Same troops as engaged at Groveton and Gainesville on 28th and 29th, with the addition of Porter's 5th Corps.	800	4,000	M. 3,000	700	3,000	...
30	Bollvar, Tenn.	20th and 75th Ohio, 2d and 11th Ill. Cav., 9th Ind. Artill.	5	18	M. 64	*100	...	...
30	McMinnville, Tenn.	26th Ohio, 17th and 58th Ind., 8th Ind. Battery. ....	...	...	...	1	30	...
30	Richmond, Ky.	12th, 16th, 55th, 66th, 69th and 71st Ind., 95th Ohio, 18th Ky., 6th and 7th Ky. Cav., Batteries D and G Mich. Artill.	200	700	M. 4,000	250	500	...

* Killed and wounded. † Brigadier-General G. W. Taylor mortally wounded (Union). ‡ Killed, wounded and prisoners.

31	Medon Station, Tenn.....	45th Illinois, 7th Missouri.	3	13	43	
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* Union — Major-General Kearney and Brigadier-General Stevens killed.
 # No casualties recorded. † Killed and wounded. ‡ Union — Maj.-Genl. Reno killed. Confed. — Brig.-Genl. Garland killed.
 § Union — Brigadier-General Mansfield killed. Major-Generals Hooker and Richardson and Brigadier-Generals Rodman, Weber, Sedgwick, Hartsuff, Dana and Meagher wounded. Confederate — Brigadier-Generals Branch, Anderson and Starke killed; Major-General Anderson, Brigadier-Generals Toombs, Lawton, Ripley, Roddey, Gregg, Armistead and Ransom wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1862.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Sept. 19, 20	Iuka, Miss.	Stanley's and Hamilton's Divisions, Army of the Mississippi, under Maj.-Genl. Rosecrans*.	144	508	...	263	602	561
20	Blackford's Ford, Shepherdstown, Va.	5th Corps, Griffith's and Barnes' Brigades.	92	131	103	33	231	...
30	Newtonia, Mo.	1st Brigade, Army of Kansas, 4th Brigade Mo Militia Cavalry.	50	80	115	220	280	...
Oct. 1	Floyd's Fork, Ky.	34th Ill., 77th Penn., 4th Ind. Cavalry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Shepherdstown, Va.	8th Ill., 8th Penn., 3d Ind. Cav., Pennington's Battery.	...	12	...	60	...	...
3, 4	Corinth, Miss.	McKean's, Davies', Hamilton's and Stanley's Divisions, Army of the Mississippi.	315	1,812	232	1,423	5,692	M. 2,248
5	Metamora or Big Hatchie River, Miss.	Hurlbut's and Ord's Divisions.	\$500	...	...	\$400	...	M. 175
7	La Vergne, Tenn.	Palmer's Brigade.	5	9	...	\$80	...	...
8	Perryville, Ky.	1st Corps Army of the Ohio, Maj.-Genl. McCook, and 3d Corps, Brig.-Genl. Gilbert.	916	2,943	489	...	2,500†	...
10	Harrodsburg, Ky.	Union troops commanded by Lieut.-Col. Boyle, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.	4	13	...	...	...	1,000
11	La Grange, Ark.	Detachment 4th Iowa Cavalry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lexington, Ky.	Detachment 3d and 4th Ohio Cavalry.	4	24	350	...	...	...
18	Haymarket, Va.	Detachment 6th Iowa Cavalry.	1	6	23	...	...	...

* Confederate — Brigadier-General Little killed, and Whirlfield wounded.

† Union — Brigadier-Generals Hackleman and Oglesby wounded.

‡ Union — Brigadier-Generals J. S. Jackson and Terrill killed. Confederate — Brigadier-Generals Cleburne, Wood and Brown wounded.

† No casualties recorded.

‡ Killed and wounded.

§ Killed, wounded and prisoners.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1862.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Dec. 13	Fredricksburg, Va.....	Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Genl. Burnside, 2d Corps. Maj.-Genl. Couch; 9th Corps, Maj. Genl. Wilcox. Right Grand Div., Maj.-Genl. Sumner; 1st Corps, Maj.-Genl. Reynolds; 6th Corps, Maj.-Genl. W. F. Smith. Left Grand Div., Maj.-Genl. Franklin. 5th Corps, Maj. Genl. Butterfield; 3d Corps, Maj.-Genl. Stoneman. Center Grand Div., Maj.-Genl. Hooker*.....	1,180	9,028	M. 2,145	579	3,870	M. 127
14	Klingston, N. C.....	1st, 2d and 3d Brigades, 1st Div., and Wessell's Brigade of Peck's Div., Dept. of North Carolina.....	40	120	....	50	75	400
18	Lexington, Tenn.....	11th Ill. Cavalry, 5th Ohio Cavalry, 2d Tenn. Cavalry.....	7	10	M. 124	7	28	....
20	Holly Springs, Miss.....	2d Illinois Cavalry.....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....
20	Trenton, Tenn.....	Detachments 123d Ill., 7th Tenn. Cavalry and convalescents.....	1	....	250	17	50	....
21	Davis' Mills, Miss.....	6 companies 35th Ind., 2 companies 5th Ohio Cavalry.....	....	3	....	22	50	....
24	Middleburg, Miss.....	115 men of 12th Michigan.....	....	9	....	9	11	....
24	Glasgow, Ky.....	5 companies 2d Michigan Cavalry.....	1	1	....	3	3	....
25	Green's Chapel, Ky.....	Detachment of 4th and 5th Ind. Cavalry.....	1	23	....	9	22	....
26	Bacon Creek, Ky.....	Detachment 2d Michigan Cavalry.....	....	....	500	....	....	....
27	Elizabethtown, Ky.....	91st Illinois.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	Dumfries, Va.....	5th, 7th and 66th Ohio, 12th Ill. Cavalry, 1st Md. Cavalry, 6th Me. Battery.....	3	8	....	25	40	M. 51
28	Elk Fork, Tenn.....	6th and 10th Kentucky Cavalry.....	....	....	....	30	176	....

* Union — Brigadier-Generals Jackson and Bayard killed, and Gibbons and Vinton wounded. Confederate — Brigadier-General T. R. R. Cobb killed, and Maxey Gregg wounded.

28, 29	Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg, Miss...	Army of Tennessee, Maj.-Genl. W. T. Sherman, Brig.-Genls. G. W. Morgan's, Frederick Steele's, M. L. Smith's and A. J. Smith's Divisions of the Right Wing*	191	982	M., 756	...	...	207	...
30	Watauga Bridge and Carter's Station, Tenn.....	7th Ohio Cavalry, 9th Penn. Cavalry....	1	2	...	...	...	15	M., 273
30	Jefferson, Tenn.....	2d Brigade 1st Division Thomas' Corps...	20	40	...	...	...	15	...
30	Parker's Cross Roads or Red Mound, Tenn.	18th, 106th and 119th and 123d Ill., 27th 39th and 63d Ohio, 50th Ind., 39th Iowa, 7th Tenn., 7th Wis. Battery.....	23	139	M., 58	50	150	...	M., 300
31	{ Murfreesboro' or Stone River, Tenn.	Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Genl. Rosecrans'; Right Wing, McCook's Corps; Center, Thomas' Corps; Left Wing, Crittenden's Corpst.....	1,533	7,245	M., 2,800	...	...	...	...
1863.	Galveston, Texas...	3 companies 42d Mass., U. S. Gunboats "Westfield," "Harriet Lane," "Owasco," "Sachem," "Clifton," and "Coryphaeus".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7, 8	Springfield, Mo.	Mo. Militia, convalescents and citizens, 13th Corps, Maj.-Genl. McClelland, 15th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Sherman, and Gunboats Mississippi Squadron.....	14	144	...	...	...	...	...
11	Hartsville or Wood's Ford, Mo.....	21st Iowa, 99th Ill., 3d Iowa Cavalry, 3d Mo. Cavalry, Battery L, 2d Mo. Artl **	120	831	...	100	400	...	5,000
14	Bayou Teche, La	8th Vt., 16th and 75th N. Y., 12th Conn., 6th Mich., 21st Ind., 1st La. Cav., 40th and 6th Mass. Battery, 1st Maine Battery, and U. S. Gunboats "Calhoun," "Diana," "Kinsman" and "Estrella"††	7	64	...	...	...	...	...
24	Woodbury, Tenn	2d Division Crittenden's Corps.	10	27	...	15	...	...	...
30	Deserted House or Kelly's Store, near Suffolk, Va.	Portion of Maj.-Genl. Peck's forces	2	1	...	35	...	...	M., 100
31	Rover, Tenn.....	4th Ohio Cavalry.....	24	80	...	...	...	50	...
3	Fort Donelson or Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn	83d Ill., 2d Ill. Artl., 1 battalion 5th Iowa Cavalry.....	...	...	...	12	12	...	300
14	Brentsville, Va.	1st Michigan Cavalry.....	16	60	M., 50	140	400	...	M., 130

* Maj.-General M. L. Smith wounded (Union).
 † Union — Brigadier-General Sill killed, and Kirk wounded. Confederate — Brigadier-Generals Raines and Hanson killed, and Chalmers and Davis wounded.
 ‡ Killed, wounded and prisoners. § Killed and wounded.
 ¶ Brigadier-General Brown wounded (Union). ** Brigadier-General McDonald killed (Confed.)
 †† Union — Commodore Buchanan killed. Confederate Gunboat "Cotton" destroyed.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1863.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.			FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Feb. 16	Near Romney, West Va. ....	..	*72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Prairie Station, Miss.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Mississippi River below Vicksburg ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
March 1	Bradyville, Tenn.	1	6	...	...	...	...	5	25	100
4	Skeet, N. C.	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
4, 5	Thompson's Station, also called Spring Hill and Unionville, Tenn. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Fairfax Court-House, Va.	100	300	1,306	150	450	...	...	...	...
10	Covington, Tenn. ....	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
13	{ Fort Pemberton, Miss. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
to April 5	Port Hudson, La. ....	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March 14	Expedition up Steele's Bayou, and at Deer Creek, Miss. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16, 22	Kelly's Ford, Va. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Vaught's Hill, near Milton, Tenn.	9	35	...	11	88	...	...	...	...
20	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	7	48	...	63	300	...	...	...	...
22	Danville, Ky.	4	10	...	8	13	...	...	...	...
24	Ponchatoula, La. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	6	...	3	11	...	...	...	...

* Wounded and prisoners.

† Casualties not reported.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1863.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
April 27	{ Stoneman's Cavalry Raid in Virginia. Fairmont, West Va.	{ Detachments 100th N. Y., 6th West Va. and Va. Militia. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
8			1	6	...	...	...	...
April 29			26	54	...	*100	...	...
29			...	*38	...	...	...	...
30			...	...	...	...	...	...
30	{ Grand Gulf, Miss. Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., { Chalk Bluff and St. Francois River, { Mo.	{ 2d Mo. Militia, 3d Mo. Cavalry, 1st Iowa Cav., Battery E, 1st Mo. Light Artil. ...	2	11	...	...	...	...
to May 1			...	...	...	...	...	...
1	{ Port Gibson, Miss. (the first engage- ment in Grant's Campaign against Vicksburg)	{ 13th Corps, Maj.-Genl. McClelland, and 3d Div. 17th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Mc- Pherson †.	130	718	...	*1,150	...	M. 500
1			3	9	M. 30	...	...	...
1	{ La Grange, Ark. Monticello, Ky.	{ 3d Iowa Cavalry 2d Tenn. Cav., 1st Ky. Cav., 2d and 7th Ohio Cav., 45th Ohio and 112th Ill. Mounted Infantry ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1			...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4	{ Chancellorsville, Va., including bat- tles of 6th Corps at Fredricksburg and Salem Heights.	{ Army of the Potomac, Major-General Hooker; 1st Corps, Maj.-Gen. Reynolds; 2d Corps, Maj.-Genl. Couch; 3d Corps, Maj.-Genl. Sickles; 5th Corps, Maj.- Genl. Meade; 6th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Sedgwick; 11th Corps, Maj.-Genl. How- ard; 12th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Stocum†. ...	1,512	9,518	M. 5,000	1,581	8,700	M. 2,000
1-4			...	...	...	...	...	...

* Killed and wounded.

† Confederates — Brigadier-General Tracy killed.

‡ Union — Major-General Berry, Brigadier-Generals Whipple killed, Devan and Kirby wounded. Confederate — Brigadier-General Paxton killed; Lieutenant-General T. J. Jackson killed; Major-General A. P. Hill, Brigadier-Generals Hoke, Nichols, Ramseur, McGowan, Heth and Pender wounded.

			1	16					15	
3	Warrenton Junction, Va.....	1st W. Va. Cav., 5th N. Y. Cav.....	1							
4	Siege of Suffolk, Va., raised (See April 12)	Detachment commanded by Col. R. T. Jacobs..								
11	Horse Shoe Bend, Ky.....	17th Corps, Maj.-Genl. McPherson† ..	10	20						
12	Raymond, Miss.....	2d Illinois Cavalry	69	341					*100	
13	Hall's Ferry	15th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Sherman, 17th Corps, Maj.-Genl. McPherson.....							12	
14	Jackson, Miss.....		40	240					*450	
										M.
16	Champion Hills, Miss.....	Hovey's Div., 13th Corps, and 17th Corps, Carr's and Osterhaus' Divisions, 13th Corps, Maj.-Genl. McClelland	426	1,812					2,500†	1,800
17	Big Black River, Miss.....		29	242					*600	2,500
18	} Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.....	13th Corps, 15th Corps and 17th Corps, commanded by Maj.-Genl. U. S. Grant, and Gunboat Fleet commanded by Admiral Porter. Assault on Fort Hill on May 19th, and general assault on the 20th. 3 divisions of the 16th Corps, and 2 divisions of the 9th Corps, and Maj.-Genl. Herron's Division were then added to the besieging forces§..								
May 20-28			545	3,688					*	31,277
21	Clendenin's Raid, below Fredricksburg, Va.....	8th Illinois Cavalry								100
	Middleton, Tenn.....	4th Mich., 3d Ind., 7th Penn., 3d and 4th Ohio, 4th U. S. Cav., 39th Ind. Mounted Infantry.....								
25	Near Helena, Ark.....	3d Iowa and 5th Kansas Cavalry	10	14						
27	Lake Providence, La.....	47th U. S. Colored.....	1	1						
to July 9	{ Siege of Fort Hudson, La.....		500	2,500						
June 4									100	700
5	Franklin, Tenn.....	85th Ind., 4th, 6th and 7th Ky. Cav., 9th Penn. Cav., 2d Mich. Cav.....	425						*200	
6-8	Franklin's Crossing, Rappahannock River, Va.....	26th N. J., 5th Vt., 15th and 50th N. Y. Zouaves, supported by 6th Corps	6	35						
	Milliken's Bend, La.....	23d Iowa and 3 regiments colored troops (no quarter shown)	154	223						M.
9	Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky.....	2d and 7th Ohio Cavalry, 1st Ky. Cavalry, 45th Ohio and 2d Tenn. Mounted Infantry	4	26					125	400
									20	80

* Killed, wounded and prisoners.

† Confederate — Brigadier-General Green killed.

‡ Confederate — General Tilghman killed.

§ Union — Brigadier-Generals W. T. Sherman and H. E. Paine wounded.

† Killed and wounded.

‡ Casualties not recorded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1863.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
June 9	Beverly Ford and Brandy Station, Va.	2d, 3d and 7th Wis., 2d and 33d Mass., 6th Maine, 86th and 104th N. Y., 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th U. S. Cav., 2d, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th N. Y. Cav., 1st, 6th and 17th Penn. Cav., 1st Md., 8th Ill., 3d Ind., 1st N. J., 1st Maine Cav. and 3d West Va. Cav. ....	..	*500	....	..	*700	....
11	Middleton, Va.	87th Penn., 13th Penn. Cav., Battery L, 5th U. S. Artillery. ....	..	....	....	..	42	....
13-15	Winchester, Va.	2d, 67th and 87th Penn., 18th Conn., 12th West Va., 110th, 116th, 122d and 133d Ohio, 3d, 5th and 6th Md., 12th and 13th Penn. Cav., 1st N. Y. Cav., 1st and 3d West Va. Cav., Battery L, 5th U. S. Artill., 1st W. Va. Battery, Baltimore Battery, 1 company 14th Mass. Heavy Artillery. ....	....	3,000*	....	....	*850	....
14	Martinsburg, Va.	106th N. Y., 126th Ohio, West Va. Battery. ....	....	....	M. 200	1	2	....
16	Triplett's Bridge, Ky.	15th Mich., 10th and 14th Ky. Cavalry, 7th and 9th Mich. Cavalry, 11th Mich. Battery.	15	30	..	....	....	....
17	Aldie, Va.	Kilpatrick's Cavalry.	24	41	M. 89	....	100	....
17	Westport, Mo.	2 companies 9th Kansas.	14	6	..	....	....	....
17	Capture of Confederate Gunboat "Atlanta"	By U. S. Ironclad "Weehawken" ....	....	....	....	1	17	145
20	Rocky Crossing, Miss.	5th Ohio Cav., 9th Ill. Mounted Infantry.	7	23	M. 30	....	....	....

* Killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

20, 21	La Fourche Crossing, La	Detachments 23d Conn., 170th N. Y., 25th, 42d and 4th Mass., 21st Ind.	8	40	....	53	150	....
21	Upperville, Va.	Pleasanton's Cavalry .....	....	94	....	20	100	M. 60
22	Hill's Plantation, Miss.	Detachment of 4th Iowa Cavalry	4	10	M.	....	....	....
23	Brashear City, La.	Detachments of 114th and 176th N. Y., 23d Conn., 42d Mass., 21st Ind.	46	40	M.	3	18	....
23, 30	Rosecrans' Campaign, Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, Tenn., including Middleton, Hoover's Gap, Beech Grove, Liberty Gap and Gray's Gap	Army of the Cumberland, 14th, 20th and 21st Corps, Granger's Reserve Corps and Stanley's Cavalry	85	402	....	....	1,634*	....
28	Donaldsonville, La.	25th Maine and convalescents, assisted by Gunboats .....	....	7	....	39	112	M. 150
29	Westminster, Md.	Detachment 1st Delaware Cavalry	2	....	....	3	15	....
30	Hanover, Penn.	Cavalry Corps	12	43	....	....	75	M. 60
July 1-3	Gettysburg, Pa.	Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Genl. Meade; 1st Corps, Maj.-Genl. Reynolds; 2d Corps, Maj.-Genl. Hancock; 3d Corps, Maj.-Genl. Sickles; 6th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Sedgwick; 11th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Howard; 12th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Slocum; Cavalry Corps, Maj.-Genl. Pleasanton†	2,834	13,709	M. 6,643	3,500	14,500	M. 13,621
1-26	Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, including skirmishes at Burkesville, Columbia, Green River Bridge, Lebanon and Bradenburg, Ky.; Corydon and Vernon, Ind., Buffington Island and New Lisbon, Ohio.	Brig.-Genls. Hobson's and Shackleford's Cavalry	33	97	M.	4795	....	4,104
4	Helena, Ark.	Maj.-Genl. Prentiss' Division of 16th Corps, and Gunboat "Tyler"	57	117	M.	173	687	M. 776
4, 5	Bolton and Birdsong Ferry, Miss.	Maj.-Genl. Sherman's forces .....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000
4, 5	Monterey Gap and Smithburg, Md., Fairfield, Penn.	Kilpatrick's Cavalry	430	..	....	430	....	100

* Killed, wounded and prisoners.

† Union — Major-General Reynolds, Brigadier-Generals Weed, Zook and Farnsworth killed; Major-Generals Sickles and Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Paul, Rowley, Gibbons, Barlow and Fairchild wounded. Confederate — Major-General Pender, Brigadier-Generals Garnett, Barksdale and Semmes killed; Major-Generals Hood, Trimble and Heth, Brigadier-Generals Kenner, Scales, Anderson, Hampton, Jones, Jenkins, Pettigrew and Posey wounded. ‡ Killed and wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1863.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.			FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
July 5	Lebanon, Ky.	9	15	M. 400	3	6	....	....	....	....
6	Quaker Bridge, N. C. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7-9	Iuka, Miss.	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7-9	Boonsboro', Md.	9	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9-16	Jackson, Miss., including engagements at Rienzi, Bolton Depot, Canton and Clinton ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C.	100	800	M. 100	71	504	M. 764	....	....	....
to Sept. 6	9th, 13th, 15th and part of 16th Corps. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
July 12	Troops Department of the South, under command of Maj.-Genl. Gilmore, and U. S. Navy under Admiral Dahlgren.	1,757*	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
July 13	2d Massachusetts Cavalry.	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Maj.-Genl. Herron's Division and 3 Gunboats. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250
13	9th Ill., 3d Mich. Cav., 2d Iowa Cav. and 1st Tenn. Cavalry.	2	20	....	38	150	....	....	....	....
13	Portions of Weitzel's and Grover's Divisions, 19th Corps. ....	....	*450	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13-15	3d Cavalry Div. Army of the Potomac.	29	36	....	425	....	....	....	....	1,500 M.
14	Advance of the 14th Corps, Army of the Elk River, Tenn.	10	30	....	60	24	....	....	....	100 M.
14	Cumberland. ....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....
14	1st Connecticut Cavalry. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	3d Ohio and 5th Tenn. Cavalry. ....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	50 M.

* Killed, wounded, prisoners and missing. † Killed and wounded. ‡ Maj.-Genl. Pettigrew killed (Confederate).

15	Halltown, Va.....	16th Pennsylvania and 1st Maine Cav....	425	....	....	420	....	....
16	Shepardstown, Va.....	1st, 4th and 10th Penn., 10th N. Y., and 1st Maine Cavalry.....	....	....	....	25	75	....
17	Honey Springs, Ind. Ter.....	2d, 6th and 9th Kansas Cav., 2d and 3d Kansas Batteries, 2d and 3d Kansas Indian Home Guards.....	17	60	....	150	400	....
17	Wytheville, West Va.....	34th Ohio, 1st and 2d West Va. Cavalry.....	17	61	....	75	....	M. 125
17	Canton, Miss.....	76th Ohio, 25th and 31st Iowa, 3d, 13th and 17th Mo., 2d Wis. Cav., 5th Ill. Cav., 3d and 4th Iowa Cav., 1 Battery of Artillery*.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18-21	Potter's Cavalry Raid to Tar River and Rocky Mount, N. C.....	3d and 12th N. Y. Cav., 1st N. C. Cav. Cavalry advance and 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac.....	....	60	....	....	....	....
21-23	Manassas Gap and Chester Gap., Va..	Brig.-Genl. Heckman's troops.....	35	102	....	4300	....	....
26	Pattacasey Creek, N. C.....	14th Kentucky Cavalry.....	3	17	....	....	....	....
30	Irvine, Ky.....	Brig.-Genl. Buford's Cavalry.....	4	5	....	7	18	....
Aug. 1-3	Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford, Va.....	73d, 75th and 78th U. S. Colored Troops, U. S. Gunboats "Commodore Barney" and "Cohasset".....	16	134	M. 27	....	....	....
3	Jackson, La.....	1 company 24th Missouri.....	2	2	....	....	....	....
5	Dutch Gap, James River, Va.....	Cavalry Army of the Cumberland.....	3	1	....	....	....	....
7	New Madrid, Mo.....	9th Ill., 2d Iowa Cav., 3d Mich. Cav., 3d, 4th, 9th and 11th Ill. Cav.*.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
9	Sparta, Tenn.....	6th Missouri Militia Cavalry.....	6	25	....	....	....	....
13	Grenada, Miss.....	32d Iowa, with U. S. Gunboats "Lexington," "Cricket" and "Martner".....	....	....	....	....	65	....
13	Pineville, Mo.....	3d and 4th Iowa Cavalry, 5th Ill. Cavalry.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	West Point, White River, Ark.....	2d Massachusetts Cavalry.....	2	7	....	....	....	....
21	Quantrell's Plunder and Massacre of Lawrence, Kansas, in which 140 citizens were killed and 24 wounded.....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....
21	Coldwater, Miss.....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
24	Coyle Tavern, near Fairfax Court-House, Va.....	....	2	3	....	2	4	....
25-30	Averill's Raid in West Virginia.....	....	3	10	M. 60	....	....	....
26	Rocky Gap, near White Sulphur Springs, Va.....	3d and 8th W. Va., 2d and 3d W. Va. Cavalry, 14th Penn. Cavalry.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25-31	Brownsville, Bayou Meto and Austin, Ark.....	Davidson's Cavalry.....	16	113	....	456	....	....
			13	72	....	....	....	....

* Casualties not recorded.

† Killed and wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1863.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.			FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Sept. 1	Barbee's Cross Roads, Va.....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	Devil's Back Bone, Ark.....	4	12	M.	....	40	....	25	40	....
				2d Ind. Battery.....						
5	Limestone Station, Tenn.....	12	20	210	....	6	10	....	....	....
8	Night Attack on Fort Sumter, S. C...	....	....	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....
				413 Marines and Sailors under Com- mander Stevens, U. S. N.....						
9	Cumberland Gap, Tenn.	3	....	114	....	....	....	....	....	2,000
10	Little Rock, Ark.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M.
11	Ringgold, Ga.....	8	19	....	....	3	....	....	....	18
12	Sterling's Plantation, La	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	M.
13	Culpepper, Va.....	3	40	....	....	10	40	....	....	75
				Army of the Potomac.....						
13	Lett's Tan Yard, near Chickamauga, Ga.....	*50	....	....	....	10	40	....	....	....
14	Rapidan Station, Va.....	8	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Vidalia, La.....	2	4	....	....	11	....	....	....	....
19	Rapidan Station, Va	4	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19, 20	Chickamauga, Ga.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
				Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Genl. Rosecrans; 14th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Thomas; 20th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Mc- Cook; 21st Corps, Maj.-Genl. Critten- den; and Reserve Corps, Maj.-Genl. Granger.....						
		1,644	10,262	M.	....	13,412	2,389	....	....	M.
21	Bristol, Tenn.....	....	....	4,945	....	....	....	....	....	2,003
22	Madison Court-House, Tenn.....	1	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
				Shackleford's and Foster's Cavalry* 1st Division Buford's Cavalry.....						

* Killed and wounded.

† Union — Brigadier-Generals Lytle killed, and Starkweather, Whittaker and King wounded. Confederate — Brigadier-Generals Preston, Smith, Desher and Helm killed, and Major-General Hood, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Gregg, Brown, Mc-Nair, Bunn, Preston, Cleburne, Benning and Clayton wounded.

‡ Casualties not recorded.

22	Blountsville, Tenn.	5	22	...	15	50	M. 100
22	Rockville, Md.	...	...	...	*34	...	...
26	Calhoun, Tenn.	6	20	M.	...	...	...
27	Moffat's Station, Ark.	2	2	...	5	20	...
29	Near Moranzania, Ia.	14	40	M.	...	...	...
1	Anderson's Gap, Tenn.	*38	...	...	...	...	...
2	Anderson's Cross Roads, Tenn.	*70	...	...	*200	...	...
3	McMinnville, Tenn.	7	31	M.	*23	...	...
4	Neesho, Mo.	1	14	43	...	...	...
5	Stockade at Stone River, Tenn.	...	6	44	...	...	...
6	Quantrell's attack on the escort of Maj.-Genl. Blunt, at Baxter Springs, Ark., robbing and murdering the prisoners.	...	3	100	...	13	...
7	Near Farmington, Tenn.	54	18	M.	...	...	...
10	Rapidan, Va.	15	60	...	10	60	M. 240
10	James City, also called Robertson's Run, Va.	...	20	...	...	...	...
10	Blue Springs, Tenn.	10	40	...	...	...	...
11	Henderson's Mill, Tenn.	...	100	...	*66	...	M. 150
11	Colliersville, Tenn.	15	11	...	*30	...	...
12	Jeffersonston, Va.	12	80	M.	...	...	...
12, 13	Ingham's Mills and Wyatts, Miss.	*45	...	...	*50	...	...
12, 13	Culpepper and White Sulphur Springs, Va.	8	46	...	...	...	...
12, 13	Merrill's Crossing to Lamine Crossing, Mo.	...	...	...	...	...	...
12, 13	Blountsville, Tenn.	16	...	...	53	70	...
12, 13	Builtown, Va.	...	6	...	8	26	...
14	Auburn, Va.	11	42	...	9	60	...
		...	...	...	8	24	...

*** Killed and wounded.**

† Killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1863.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Oct. 14	Bristoe Station, Va.	2d Corps, portion of 5th Corps, 2d Cav. Div., Army of the Potomac.	51	329	...	†750	...	M. 450
15	McLean's Ford or Liberty Mills, Va.	New Jersey Brigade of 3d Corps	2	25	...	†60	...	...
15-18	Canton, Brownsville and Clinton, Miss.	Portion of 15th and 17th Corps.	...	...	...	†200	8	...
16	Cross Timbers, Mo.	18th Iowa	...	...	...	2	...	...
17	Tampa Bay, Fla.	Destruction of two blockade runners by U. S. Gunboats "Tahoma" and "Adele"	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Charlestown, West Va.	9th Maryland	3	10	...	...	...	...
18	Berryville, Va.	34th Mass., 17th Indiana Battery	12	13	M. 379	...	...	...
19	Buckland Mills, Va.	3d Division of Kilpatrick's Cavalry	2	4	...	...	20	...
20, 22	Philadelphia, Tenn.	45th Ohio Mounted Infantry, 1st, 11th and 12th Kentucky Cavalry, 24th Ind. Battery.	20	60	M. 100	10	40	...
21	Cherokee Station, Ala.	1st Division, 15th Corps	20	80	M. 354	15	82	M. 111
22	Beverly Ford, Va.	2d Pennsylvania and 1st Maine Cavalry	7	37	...	†40	...	...
23	Pine Bluff, Ark.	5th Kansas and 1st Indiana Cavalry	6	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cane Creek, Ala.	1st Division, 15th Corps	11	27	...	53	164	...
26	Vincent's Cross Roads or Bay Springs, Miss.	1st Division, 15th Corps	2	6	...	10	30	...
27	Brown's Ferry, Tenn.	1st Alabama (Union) Cavalry Detachment of 2d Brigade, 3d Division of 4th Corps	14	25	...	...	...	...
27	Wauhatchie, Tenn.	11th Corps and 2d Division of 12th Corps.	5	21	...	...	...	...
28	Leiper's Ferry, Tenn.	11th and 37th Ky., and 12th Illinois	76	339	...	300	1,200	...
29	Cherokee Station, Ala.	1st Division of 15th Corps†	2	5	...	...	...	...

* Union—Brigadier-General Malone killed. Confederate — Brigadier-Generals Cooke, Posey and Kirkland wounded.
† Killed and wounded.
‡ Casualties not recorded.

Nov.	3	Centreville and Piney Factory, Tenn.	Detachments from various regiments under Lieut.-Col. Scully.....	26	124	M. 576	15	...	...	M. 65
	3	Grand Coteau, La.	3d and 4th Divisions of 13th Corps.....	26	124	M. 576	15	...	...	M. 65
	3, 4	Colliersville and Moscow, Tenn.	Cavalry Brigade of 16th Corps.....	7	57	M.	60	820	100	...
	6	Rogersville, Tenn.	7th Ohio Cav., 2d Tenn. Mounted Inf., 2d Illinois Battery	5	12	M. 650	10	20	...	...
	6	Droop Mountain, Va.	10th West Va., 28th Ohio, 14th Penn. Cavalry, 2d and 5th West Va. Cavalry, Battery B, West Va. Artillery.	31	94	...	50	250	100	...
	7	Rappahannock Station, Va.	5th Wis., 5th and 6th Me, 49th and 119th Penn., 121st N. Y., supported by balance of 6th and portion of 5th Corps.	*370	...	...	11	98	M. 1,629	...
	7	Kelly's Ford, Va.	1st U. S. Sharpshooters, 40th N. Y., 1st and 20th Ind., 3d and 5th Mich., 110th Tenn., supported by remainder of 3d Corps.....	*70	...	...	5	59	M. 295	...
	8	Clarksville, Ark.	3d Wisconsin Cavalry	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Muddy Run, near Culpepper, Va.	1st Division, Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac	4	25	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Natchez, Miss.	58th U. S. Colored	4	6	...	4	8	...	...
	13	Trinity River, Cal.	2 companies 1st Battalion Col. Inf. ....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Hull's Ferry, Tenn.	11th Ohio, 107th Ill., 11th and 13th Ky., 23d Mich., 24th Mich. Battery	*100	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Rockford, Tenn.	1st Ky. Cav., 45th Ohio Mounted Inf.	*100	25	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Marysville, Tenn.	11th Kentucky Cavalry	4	12	...	6	10	...	...
	15	Loudon Creek, Tenn.	11th Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Campbell's Station, Tenn.	9th Corps, 2d Div. of 23d Corps, Sanders Cavalry	60	340	...	*570	...	...	M. 27
	17	Mount Jackson, Va.	1st New York Cavalry	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
	17	{ Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.	Army of the Ohio, commanded by Maj.-Genl. Burnside. Complete casualties not recorded; at Fort Sanders, November 29, the losses were	20	80	...	80	400	300	...
	4		2d Illinois Cavalry	1	...	...	11	...	53	...
Nov.	19	Union City, Tenn.	4th and 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Genl. Geo. H. Thomas; 11th, Geary's Division of the 12th and the 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Genl. W. T. Sherman	757	4,529	M. 330	361	2,181	6,142	...
	23-25	Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	1st Tennessee and 9th Penn. Cavalry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Sparta, Tenn. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Killed and wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1863.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.			FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Nov. 25-28	Operations at Mine Run, Va., including Raccoon Ford, New Hope, Robertson's Tavern, Bartlett's Mills and Locust Grove.....	100	400	...	100	400	...	100	400	200
27	Cleveland, Tenn.....	68	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	M
27-29	Ringgold and Taylor's Ridge, Ga.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	50	200	230
27-29	Fort Esperanza, Tex.....	9	39	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
Dec. 2	Walker's Ford, West Va.....	9	39	...	...	...	...	25	50	...
1-4	Ripley and Moscow Station, Miss., and Salisbury, Tenn.....	*175	...	...	...	...	...	15	40	...
7	Greelsboro, Ky., and Celina, Tenn.....	6	5	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
8-21	Averill's Raid in Southwestern Va.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
10-14	Dean's Station and Morristown, Tenn.....	*700	...	...	...	...	...	*932	...	150
17-26	Rodney and Fort Gibson, Miss.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Barren Fork, Ind. Ter.....	3	8	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
24, 25	Bolivar and Summerville, Tenn.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Charleston, Tenn.....	2	15	...	...	...	...	8	39	121
29	Talbot's Station and Mossy Creek, Tenn.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	St. Augustine, Fla.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Greenville, N. C.....	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...

* Killed and wounded.

Dec. 1864.	30	Waldron, Ark.	2d Kansas Cavalry	2	6	...	...	...	...
Jan. 1-10		Rectortown and London Heighes, Va.	1st Md. Cav., Potomac Home Brigade..	*29	...	M.	41	4	10
3		Jonesville, Va.	Battery	12	48	M.	300	4	12
7		Martin's Creek, Ark.	11th Missouri Cavalry	1	1	...	...	2	...
12		Mayfield, Ky.	58th Illinois	1	1	...	...	14	...
13		Mossy Creek, Tenn.	McCook's Cavalry	...	...	...	...	3	12
14		Bealon, Va.	1 company 9th Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...
16, 17		Dandridge, Tenn.	4th Corps and Cavalry Division of Army of the Ohio.	...	150	...	...	...	...
20		Tracy City, Tenn.	Detachment 20th Connecticut	2	...	...	...	...	...
23		Rolling Prairie, Ark.	11th Missouri Cavalry	11	...	...	...	6	2
24		Baker Springs, Ark.	2d and 6th Kansas Cavalry	1	...	...	...	...	...
24		Tazewell, Tenn.	34th Ky., 10th and 18th Ind., 11th Tenn. Cav., 11th Mich. Battery	...	...	...	...	31	...
27		Fair Gardens or Kelly's Ford, Tenn.	Sturgis Cavalry	*100	...	...	...	65	100
28		Tunnel Hill, Ga.	Part of 14th Corps	...	2	...	...	...	32
29		Medley, West Va.	1st and 14th West Va., 23d Ill., 2d Md., Potomac Home Brigade, 4th West Va. Cav., Ringgold (Penn.) Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb. 1		Smithfield, Va.	Detachments 99th N. Y., 21st Conn., 20th N. Y. Cavalry, 3d Penn. Artillery, and Marines from U. S. Gunboats "Minnesota" and "Smith Briggs"	10	70	...	...	...	100
1-3		Bachelor Creek, Newport Barracks and New Bern, N. C.	132d N. Y., 9th Vt., 17th Mass., 2d N. C., 12th N. Y. Cavalry, 3d N. Y. Artillery	16	50	M.	280	5	30
1		{ Expedition up the Yazoo River, Miss.	11th Ill., 47th U. S. Colored, 3d U. S. Colored Cavalry, and a portion of Porter's Fleet of Gunboats...	35	121	...	...	35	90
to Mar. 8									...
Feb. 3		Expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., including Champion Hills, Raymond, Clinton, Jackson, Decatur, Chunky Station, Occupation of Meridian, Lauderdale Springs and Marion, Miss.	2 divisions of the 16th and 3 of the 17th Corps, with the 5th Ill., 4th Iowa, 10th Missouri and Foster's (Ohio) Cavalry	56	138	M.	105	*503	212
to Mar. 5			Detachment of 14th Illinois Cavalry	3	6	...	...	7	50
Feb. 5		Qualtown, N. C.	2d Missouri Militia Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Detachment of 7th Indiana Cavalry	1	3	...	...	...	30
6		Bolivar, Tenn.	Portion of 2d Corps.	10	201	...	...	...	M.
Feb. 6		Morton's Ford, Va.	Portion of 2d Corps.	10	201	...	...	...	100

† Confederate — Major-General Vance captured.

*** Killed and wounded:**

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1864.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.			FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Feb. 7	Barnett's Ford, Va.....	*20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Vidalia, La.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	...
9	Morgan's Mills, Ark.....	1	4	...	*65	...	...	...	...	...
9-14	Barber's Place, St. Mary's River, Lake City and Gainesville, Fla.....	4	16	...	4	48	...	...	...	...
10-25	Smith's Raid from Germantown, Tenn., into Mississippi.....	43	247	...	...	50	...	...	300	...
12	Rock House, West Va.....	13	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
14	Ross Landing, Ark.....	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Prentissville, Va.....	8	14	...	15	6	...	...	...	...
14, 15	Waterproof, La.....	3	4	...	4	10	...	...	...	...
19	Grosbe Tete Bayou, La.....	2	3	...	5	10	...	...	...	...
19	Near Batesville, Ark.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Holston River, Tenn.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Olustee or Silver Lake, Fla.....	193	1,175	M. 460	100	400	...	...	...	...
		*13	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mulberry Gap, Tenn.....	10	7	51	2	4	...	...	...	...
22	Drainesville, Va.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Johnson's Mills, Tenn.....	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Calf-Killer Creek, Tenn.....	8	3	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
& Mar. 18										

* Killed and wounded.

Date	Location	Action	Confederate	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total	Remarks
Feb. 25-27	Buzzard Roost, Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face, Ga.		17	272	...	20	120	4th and 14th Corps and Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland.
27, 28	Near Canton, Miss.		2	6	...	3	15	Foraging Detachments of 3d and 32d Iowa.
28	Kilpatrick's Raid, Stevensburg to Richmond, Va.		...	*330	...	...	*308	Kilpatrick's Cavalry.
1	Standardsville and Burton's Ford, Rapidan, Va.		2	10	...	...	30	Custer's Cavalry.
2	Harrisonburg, Va.		2	14	...	...	...	Porter's Mississippi Squadron.
5	Yanther Springs, Tenn.		...	8	...	...	30	1 company 3d Tennessee.
7	Decatur, Ala.		...	...	...	...	...	Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Brig.-Genl. Dodge.
9	Suffolk, Va.		8	1	...	...	...	2d U. S. Colored Cavalry.
14	Fort De Russy, La.		...	...	...	...	...	Detachments of 16th and 17th Corps and Porter's Mississippi Squadron.
15	Clarendon, Ark.		7	41	...	5	4	8th Missouri Cavalry.
17	Manchester, Tenn.		1	3	...	...	...	5th Tennessee Cavalry.
21	Henderson Hills, La.		...	...	...	21	...	Detachments of 16th Corps and Cavalry.
24	Union City, Ky.		...	1	...	8	...	7th Tennessee Cavalry, 450 men captured by Forrest.
25	Fort Anderson, Paducah, Ky.		...	...	...	...	...	122d Ill., 16th Ky. Cav., 8th U. S. Colored Artillery.
26-30	Longview and Mt. Elba, Ark.		14	46	...	10	40	28th Wis., 5th Kan. Cav., 7th Mo. Cav.
28	Charleston, Ill.		4	18	...	12	35	Attack on 54th Illinois by mob while returning to the front from veteran furlough.
29	Bolivar, Tenn.		2	8	...	3	4	6th Tennessee Cavalry.
31	Near Snytersville, Miss.		8	35	...	...	...	3d U. S. Colored Cavalry.
April	Near Augusta, Ark.		16	8	...	3	7	3d Minn., 8th Mo. Cavalry.
2	Spoonville, Ark.		8	16	...	15	45	23rd Iowa, 9th Wis., 50th Ind. with 1st Mo. Cavalry.
2	Crump's Hill or Piney Woods, La.		10	35	...	*100	...	14th N. Y. Cavalry, 2d La., 2d Ill. and 16th Mo. Cavalry, 5th U. S. Colored Artillery.
3	Okalona, Ark.		...	20	...	10	25	27th Wis., 40th Iowa, 77th Ohio, 43d Ill., 1st Mo. Cav., 13th Ill. Cav.
4	Campti, La.		16	74	...	*75	...	35th Iowa, 4th Minn., 2d and 18th N. Y. Cav., 3d R. I. Cav.
4-6	Elkin's Ford, Ark.		10	18	...	3	12	43d Ind., 29th and 30th Iowa, 1st Iowa Cav., Battery E, 2d Mo. Light Artl.
5	Roseville, Ark.		5	33	...	18	30	75 men of 2d and 6th Kan. Cavalry in engagements with guerrillas.
			19	11	...	15	25	

*Killed, wounded and prisoners.

† Confederate — Brigadier-General Thompson killed.

‡ Killed and wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1864.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
April	5	Stene's Farm						
		25 men of 6th Kan. Cavalry in engage- ments with guerrillas, 11, including Asst. Surg. Fairchild, captured and massacred	12					
	6	Quicksand Creek, Ky.						
	7	Wilson's Farm, La.	14	39		10	7	
	7	Near Port Hudson, La.				15	40	100
		Detachment 118th Ill., 3d Ill. Cavalry, 21st N. Y. Battery	1	4				
	8, 9	Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hills, La.						
		Portions of 13th, 14th and 19th Corps, and Cavalry Division, Army of Depart- ment of the Gulf*	300	1,600	M.	600	2,400	M.
	10-13	Prairie D'Ann, Ark.	†100			450		500
	13	Pleasant Hill Landings, La.						
		17th Corps and U. S. Gunboats "Osage" and "Lexington"		7		4200		
	13	Moscow, Ark.						
		18th Iowa, 6th Kan. Cavalry, 2d Ind. Battery	5	17		430		
	13, 14	Paintsville and Half Mount, Ky.						
	14	Smithfield or Cherry Grove, Va.		4		25	25	
	15	Bristoe Station, Va.		5			6	
	15, 16	Liberty P. O., and occupation of Camden, Ark.	1	2				
		29th Iowa, 50th Ind., 9th Wis. 25th Wisconsin	4255					
	17	Decatur, Ala.		2				
	17-20	Plymouth, N. C.	20	80	M.		\$500	
		Poison Springs, 8 miles from Camden, Ark.						
	18	Forage train guarded by 18th Iowa, 70th U. S. Colored, 6th Kansas Cavalry ..	113	88	M.			

* Union — Major-General Franklin and Brigadier-General Ransom wounded. Confederate — Major-General Mouton and
Brigadier-General Parsons killed. † Lieutenant-Commander Flusser, U. S. N., killed. § Killed, wounded and prisoners.
† Killed and wounded. ‡ Killed, wounded and prisoners.

Date	Location	Unit	No. of Men	No. of Horses	No. of Mules	No. of Cattle	No. of Pigs	No. of Other	Total	Remarks
April	18	Boyken's Mills, S. C.	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Cotton Plant, Cache River, Ark.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Red Bone, Miss.	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Near Tunica bend, Red River, La.	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Nickajack Trace, Ga.	5	9	22	...	...	...	...	...
May	23, 24	Monet's Bluff, Caue River and Clout- ersville, La.	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25	Mark's Mills, Ark.	100	250	M.	...	...	...	...	...
	25, 26	Wantaura Bridge, Tenn.	3	9	100	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Moro Creek, Ark.	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29	Princeton, Ark.	200	955	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	30	Jenkins' Ferry, Sabine River, Ark.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	Jacksonville, Fla.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-8	Hudnot's Plantation and near Alex- andria, La.	33	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Gov. Moore's Plantation, La.	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Red Clay, Ga.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-12	3	Richland, Ark.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Doubful Canon, Ariz.	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-12	Kautz's Cavalry Raid from Suffolk, Wall's Bridge, Stoney Creek Station, Jarrett's Station, White's Bridge, to City Point, Va.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-13	Yazoo City Expedition, including Benton and Vaughn, Miss.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Ram "Albemarle," Roanoke River, N. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	Dunn's Bayou, Red River, La.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Signal, Steamer "Covington" and Transport "Warner"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Killed and wounded.

† Killed, wounded and missing.

† Casualties not recorded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1864.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
May 5-7	Wilderness, Va.....	Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Genl. Geo. G. Meade; 2d Corps, Maj.-Genl. Hancock; 5th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Warren; 6th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Sedgwick; 9th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Burnside, and Sheridan's Cavalry*	5,597	21,403	M. 10,677	2,000	6,000	M. 3,400
5-9	Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., including Tunnel Hill, Mill Creek Gap and Buzzard's Roost.....	Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Genl. Thomas; Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Genl. McPherson; Army of the Mississippi, Maj.-Genl. Sherman ..	200	637	.....	4600	.....	.....
6, 7	James River, near City Point, Va.	U. S. Gunboat "Commodore Jones" ..	23	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, near Chester Station, Va.	Portion of 10th and 18th Corps.	48	256	.....	50	200	.....
8	Bayou la Mourie, La.	Portion of 4th Corps.	10	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
8-18	Todd's Tavern, Va.	2d Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac	40	150	.....	30	150	.....
	Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg Road, Laurel Hill and Ny River, Va.	Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Genl. McCade; 2d Corps, Maj.-Genl. Hancock; 5th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Warren; 6th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Wright; 9th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Burnside, and Sheridan's Cav. # ..	4,177	19,687	M. 2,577	1,000	5,000	M. 3,000
9	Varnell's Station, Ga.	1st Division McCook's Cavalry	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Union — Brigadier-Generals Wadsworth, Hays and Webb killed. Confederate — Generals Jones and Pickett killed, and Longstreet, Pegram, Stafford, Hunter and Jennings wounded.

Killed and wounded.

Union — Major-General Sedgwick and Brigadier-Generals Rice, Owens and Stevenson killed; Brigadier-Generals Robertson, Bartlett, Morris and Baxter wounded. Confederate — Generals Daniels and Perrin killed, Hays and Walker wounded, and Major-General Ed. Johnson and Brigadier-General Stewart captured.

9, 10	Swift Creek or Arrowfield Church, Va.....	10th and 18th Corps.....	90	400	...	...	...	M. 500
9, 10	Cloyd's Mountain and New River Bridge, Va.	12th, 23d, 34th and 36th Ohio, 9th, 11th and 15th West Va., 3d and 4th Penn. Reserves	126	585	...	*600	...	M. 300
9-13	Sheridan's Cavalry Raid in Virginia: engagements, Beaver Dam Station, South Anna Bridge, Ashland and Yellow Tavern	10th and 18th Corps	50	174	M. 200	+	+	100
12-16	Fort Darling, Drury's Bluff, Va.....	4th, 14th, 20th and Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Thomas, 15th and 16th Corps, Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Genl. McPherson: and 23d Corps, Army of the Ohio, Maj.-Genl. Schofield§.....	422	2,380	M. 210	400	2,000	100
13-16	Lynchburg Railroad, Va.....	6th U. S. Colored	6	38	...	...	...	...
15	Mount Pleasant Landing, La.....	Maj.-Genl. Sigel's command	600	2,147	...	300	1,500	M. 1,000
15	New Market, Va.....	2d Div. Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland	120	560	M. 240	85	320	...
15	Tanner's Bridge, Ga.....	land	2	16	...	...	3,000	...
16-30	Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	10th and 18th Corps, Army of the James, 4th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Howard§.....	200	1,000	...	...	...	...
17, 18	Adairsville and Calhoun, Ga.....	2d Division of 14th Corps and Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland	16	59	...	...	...	...
18	Bayou De Glaize or Calhoun Station, La	Portions of 16th, 17th and Cavalry of 19th Corps.....	60	300	...	*500	...	...
19-22	Cassville, Ga.....	20th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Hooker.....	10	46	...	...	...	...
21	Mt. Pleasant, Miss.....	4th Missouri Cavalry	2	1	...	...	...	...
23-27	North Anna River, Jericho Ford or Taylor's Bridge, and Talopotomy Creek, Va.....	2d, 5th and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Genl. Meade.....	223	1,460	M. 290	2,000*	...	...
24	Holly Springs, Miss.....	4th Missouri Cavalry	1	2	...	...	...	...
24	Wilson's Wharf, Va.....	10th U. S. Colored, 1st D. C. Cavalry, Battery B, U. S. Colored Artillery.....	2	24	...	20	100	...
24	Nashville, Tenn.....	15th U. S. Colored	4	8	...	...	...	...

* Killed and wounded. † Confederate — Major-Generals J. E. B. Stuart killed, and J. B. Gordon wounded.
 ‡ Not recorded. § Confederate — Brigadier-General Watkins killed. ¶ Killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.
 ¶ Casualties not recorded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1864.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.			FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
May 25 to June 4	{ Dallas, Ga., also called New Hope Church and Atlanta Hills..... }									
May 25	Cassville Station, Ga.....	8	2,400†	...	...	...	...	...	3,000†	...
26	Torpedo Explosion on Bachelor's Creek, N. C.....	35	19	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
26-29	Decatur and Moulton, Ala.....	48	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	...
27, 28	Hanoverton, Howe's Shop and Salem Church, Va.....									
30	Hanover and Ashland, Va.....	25	119	M. 200	...	...	M. 200	...	\$475	...
30	Old Church, Va.....	26	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 1-12	Cold Harbor, Va., including Gaines' Mills, Salem Church and Howe's Shop.	16	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	1,905	10,570	M. 2,456	1,200†	...	M. 500	...	...	...
3-6	Panther Gap and Buffalo Gap, W. Va.	25	100	...	4100	...	...	...	...	...
5	Piedmont, W. Va.....	425	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	...
6	Lake Chicot, Ark.....	40	650	...	460	1,450	M. 1,060	...	...	...
			70	...	4100	...	...	...	...	...

* Confederate — Major-General Walker killed.

† Killed and wounded.

‡ Union — Brigadier-Generals Brookes and Byrnes killed, and Tyler, Stannard and Johnson wounded.

§ Killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

¶ Confederate — General W. E. Jones killed.

‡ Confederate — General W. E. Jones killed.

9 9-30	Point of Rocks, Md. Mt. Sterling, Ky. Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta or Big Shanty, Ga., including general as- sault on the 27th, Pine Mt., Golgotha, Culp's House and Powder Springs.	2d U. S. Cavalry (Colored) Burbridge's Cavalry.	2 35	150	...	50	200	250
10 10	Petersburg, Va. Brice's Cross Roads, near Guntown, Miss.	4th, 14th and 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Genl. Thomas; 15th, 16th and 17th Corps, Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Genl. McPherson; 23d Corps, Maj.-Genl. Schofield; Army of the Mississippi, Maj.-Genl. W. T. Sher- man* Portion of 10th Corps and Kautz's Cav.	1,370 20	6,500 67	M. 800	1,100† ...	...	M. 3,500
10 10, 11 11	Cynthiana and Kellar's Bridge, Ky. Lexington, W. Va. Cynthiana, Ky.	81st, 95th, 108th, 118th, 114th and 130th Ill., 72d and 95th Ohio, 9th Minn., 93d Ind., 55th and 59th U. S. Colored, Brig- Genl. Grierson's Cavalry, the 4th Mo., 2d N. J., 19th Penn., 7th and 9th Ill., 7th Ind., 3d and 4th Iowa and 10th Kan. Cav., 1st, 3d and 4th Ind. Bat- teries, Battery F, 2d U. S. Colored Artillery. 108th and 171st Ohio 2d Division, Army of West Virginia Burbridge's Cavalry Attack on Morgan's Raiders.	223 21 6 +150	304 71 18 ...	M. 1,623 980 ...	131 +300	475 ... ... ...	... ... ... 400 M. 370
11, 12 13 14 15 15-19	Trevillian Station, Va. White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va. Lexington, Mo. Sanaria Church, Malvern Hill, Va. Petersburg, Va., commencement of the siege that continued to its fall, April 2, 1865.	Sheridan's Cavalry. Wilson's and Crawford's Cavalry. Detachment 1st Missouri Cavalry. Wilson's Cavalry.	85 50 8 25	490 250 1 3	M. 160 ... ...	... ... ... +100	............	............
16	Otter Creek, near Liberty, Va.	10th and 18th Corps, Army of the James, Maj.-Genl. B. F. Butler; 2d, 5th, 6th and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade.	1,298	7,474	M. 1,814	...	...	...
17, 18	Lynchburg, Va.	Hunter's command in advance of the Army of West Virginia. Sullivan's and Crook's Divisions and Averill's and Duffie's Cavalry, Army of West Virginia.	3 100	15 500	... M. 100	... +200	...	...

* Union — Brigadier-General Harker and McCook killed. Confederate — Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk killed.

† Killed and wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1864.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
June 19	Capture of the "Alabama" off Cherbourg, France.....	By U. S. Steamer "Kearsage".....	....	3	M. 800	9	21	70
20-30	In front of Petersburg, Va.....	5th, 9th, 10th and 18th Corps*.....	112	506	....	110	....	....
21	Salem, Va.....	Averill's Cavalry.....	6	10	....	....	....	....
21	James River, near Dutch Gap.....	Naval Engagement.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Buford's Gap, Va.....	23d Ohio.....	15	....	....	....	....	....
22	White River, Ark.....	3 companies 12th Iowa and U. S. Gun-boat "Lexington".....	2	4	....	2	3	....
22-23	Weldon Railroad, Williams' Farm or Jerusalem Plank Road, Va.....	2d, 6th and 1st Division of 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.....	601	2,494	2,217	....	300	M. 200
22-30	Wilson's Raid on the Weldon Railroad, Va.....	Kautz's and Wilson's Cavalry.....	92	317	M. 734	4365	....	....
23, 24	Jones' Bridge and Samaria Church, Va.....	Torbett's and Gregg's Cav. Divisions.....	54	235	M. 300	4250	....	....
25-29	Clarendon, St. Charles River, Ark.....	12th Ill., and 11th Mo., 9th Iowa and 3d Mich. Cav., Battery D, 2d Mo. Artillery.....	....	200	....	....	200	M. 200
July 1-31	In front of Petersburg, including Deep Bottom, New Market and Malvern Hill, on the 27th, and mine explosion on the 30th.....	2d, 5th, 9th, 10th and 18th Corps.. 6th U. S. Colored.....	898	4,060	M. 3,110	\$400	\$600	M. \$200
2	Pine Bluff, Ark.....	Troops of Department of the South.....	6	....	M. 135	....	....	....
2	Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C.....	Troops under command of Maj.-Genl. Sherman.....	19	97	....	....	....	....
2-5	Nickajack Creek, or Smyrna, Ga.....	10th West Va., 1st N. Y. Cav.....	63	310	....	+100	....	....
3	Leetown, Va.....	153d Ohio National Guards.....	3	12	....	....	....	....
3	Hammack's Mills, West Va.....	....	3	7	....	....	....	....

* Union — Generals Chamberlain and Egan wounded.

† Killed and wounded
\$ At Deep Bottom.

‡ Casualties not recorded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1864.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
July 22	Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie).....	15th, 16th and 17th Corps, Maj.-Genl. McPherson*.....	500	2,141	1,000	2,482	4,000	M. 2,017
22	Decatur, Ga.....	2d Brigade of 4th Div. of 16th Corps†.....	1,200†	.....	.....	4500	.....	.....
23, 24	Kernstown and Winchester, Va.....	Portion of Army of West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Wallace's Ferry, Ark.....	15th Ill. Cav., 66th and 56th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. E, 2d U. S. Colored Artl.	16	32	.....	.....	150	.....
26-31	Stoneman's Raid to Macon, Ga.	Stoneman's and Garrard's Cavalry.....	400	.....	M. 900	.....	.....	.....
26-31	McCook's Raid to Lovejoy Station, Ga.	1st Wis., 5th and 8th Iowa, 2d and 8th Ind., 1st and 4th Tenn., and 4th Ky. Cavalry.....	400	.....	M. 500	.....	.....	.....
27	Mazzard Prairie, Fort Smith, Ark....	200 men of 6th Kansas Cavalry.....	12	17	152	.....	20	.....
28	Atlanta, Ga. (second sortie at Ezra Chapel).....	15th, 16th and 17th Corps, Maj.-Genl. Howard.....	100	600	.....	642	3,000	M. 1,000
28 to Sept. 22	{ Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	Army of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Maj.-Genl. W. T. Sherman§.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
July 29	Clear Springs, Md.....	12th and 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Lee's Mills, Va.....	Davis' Cavalry.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
30	Lebanon, Ky.....	1 company 12th Ohio Cavalry.....	87	484	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 1-31	In front of Petersburg, Va.....	2d, 5th, 9th and 18th Corps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Green Springs, West Va.....	153d Ohio.....	1	5	M. 90	5	22	.....
5	Donaldsonville, La.....	11th N. Y. Cavalry.....	.....	.....	M. 60	.....	.....	.....
5-23	Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.....	13th Corps and Admiral Farragut's Fleet of War Vessels.....	75	170	1100	.....	.....	2,344

* Union — Major-General McPherson and Brigadier-General Greathouse killed.

† Confederate — Major-General Walker killed.

§ Casualties not recorded.

|| Drowned by sinking of the "Tecumseh."

† Killed and wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1864.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Aug. 24, 25 24, 27 25	Bermuda Hundred, Va. Haltown, Va. Smithfield and Shepherdstown or Kearneysville, Va.	10th Corps Portion of 8th Corps. Merritt's and Wilson's Cavalry.	39 178 20	31 178 61	... ... M. 100 M. 1,769	*130 ... *300	... ... ...	M. 61
25 27, 28	Ream's Station, Va. Holly Springs, Miss.	2d Corps and Gregg's Cavalry 14th Iowa, 16th U. S. Colored Artillery, 10th Missouri Cavalry	127 1	546 2	... ...	1,500* *200	......	......
29 31 31	Smithfield, Va., No. 5, Nashville and Block House, No. 5, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Tenn.	3d Div. 6th Corps and Torbett's Cavalry. 115th Ohio	10 3	90 ...	... ...	... ...	... 25	......
31 to Sept. 1	Jonesboro, Ga.	15th, 16th and 17th and Davis' Cavalry Divisions of 14th Corps.	1149* 10	... 30	... ...	... ...	2,000† \$300	... M. 1,000
1-8	Rosseau's pursuit of Wheeler in Tenn.	Rosseau's Cav., 1st and 4th Tenn., 2d Mich., 1st Wis., 8th Iowa, 2d and 8th Ind. and 6th Kentucky.	10	30	M. 812	...	...	200
1 to Oct. 30 Sept. 2	In front of Petersburg. Fall of Atlanta, Ga. Lovejoy Station, Ga.	Army of the Potomac 20th Corps. 4th and 23d Corps.	170 ...	822 ...	...	...	...	M. 70
2-6	Berryville, Va.	8th and 19th Corps and Torbett's Cav	30	182	M. 100	25	100	M. 75
3, 4	Greenville, Tenn.	9th and 13th Tenn. and 10th Mich. Cav. †	...	6	...	10	60	...
4 6	Searcy, Ark.	Detachment 9th Iowa Cavalry.	2	6	...	...	...	...

* Killed and wounded.

† Killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

‡ Confederate — General John Morgan killed.

+ Confederate — Brigadier-Generals Anderson, Cummings and Patten killed.
§ Killed, wounded and prisoners.

|| Casualties not recorded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1864.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Oct. 7-11	New Market, Va. Jefferson City, California and Boonville, Mo. (Price's Invasion)	3d Division Custer's Cavalry. 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Mo. Militia Cavalry, 15th Mo. Cav., 17th Ill. Cav., Battery H, 2d Mo. Light Artil.	...	...	M. 56	...	...	...
7-13	Darbytown Road, Va.	10th Corps and Kautz's Cavalry *	105	502	M. 2,6	1,100†	...	M. 350
9	Tonn's Brook, Fisher's Hill or Strasburg, Va.	Merritt's, Custer's and Torbett's Cav.	9	67	...	4100	...	M. 180
10	East Point, Miss.	61st U. S. Colored.	16	20	...	...	...	...
11	Fort Donnelson, Tenn.	Detachment 4th U. S. Col. Heavy Artil.	4	9	M. 3	3	23	...
13	Reconnaissance to Strasburg, Va.	Major-Gen. Emory's and Crook's troops.	30	114	M. 40	...	...	...
13	Dallan, Ga.	Troops under Col. Johnson, 44th U. S. Colored.	...	...	M. 400	...	...	...
13	Buzzard Roost, Ga.	1 Company 15th Illinois.	5	36	M. 60	...	...	...
15	Glasgow, Mo.	4-d Mo. and detachments of 17th Ill., 9th Mo. Militia, 13th Mo. Cav., 62d U. S. Colored.	400†	...	...	450	...	...
19	Lexington, Mo.	5th, 11th, 15th and 16th Kan. Cav., 3d Wis. Cav.	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Cedar Creek, Va. (Sheridan's Ride)	6th Corps, 8th Corps and 1st and 2d Divisions 19th Corps, Merritt's, Custer's and Torbett's Cavalry §	588	3,516	M. 1,891	3,000†	...	M. 1,200

* Confederate — General Gregg killed.

† Killed and wounded.

§ Union — Brigadier-Generals Bidwell and Thorburn killed, Major Generals Wright, Ricketts and Grover, and Brigadier-Generals Ketchum, McKenzie, Penrose, Hamlin, Devins, Duval and Lowell wounded. Confederate — Major Generals Ramseur killed and Battle and Conner wounded.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS — (Continued).

1864.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.			FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Nov. 29, 30	Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn.	189	1,033	M. 1,104	1,750	3,800	M. 702	...	...	...
30	Honey Hill or Grahamsville, S. C.	66	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec. 1	Stoney Creek Station, Weldon Railroad, Va. ....	...	40	M. 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	12 miles from Yazoo City, Miss.	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-14	In front of Nashville, Tenn.	16	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-31	In front of Petersburg	40	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	Block-House No. 2, Mill Creek, Chattanooga, Tenn.	12	46	M. 57	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Thomas' Station, Ga.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Block-House No. 7, Tenn. ....	...	100	...	+100	...	...	...	...	...
5-8	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	30	175	...	...	...	M. 137	...	...	...
6	White Post, Va.	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-9	Deveaux's Neck, S. C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7-9	Eden Station, Ogeechee River, Ga. ..	39	330	M. 200	+400	...	...	...	...	...

* Union — Maj.-Genls. Stanley and Bradley wounded. Confederates — Maj.-Genl. Cleburne, Brig.-Genls. Adams, Williams, Strahl, Geist and Granberry killed; Maj.-Genl. Brown and Brig.-Genls. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockerell and Scott wounded.

† Killed and wounded.

7-11	Weldon Railroad Expedition .....	.....	.....	.....	5th Corps, 3d Div. of 2d Corps and 2d Div. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 & 9	Hatcher's Run, Va .....	.....	.....	100	1st Div. 2d Corps, 3d and 15th Penn. Cav., 6th Ohio Cavalry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8-23	Raid to Gordonsville, Va .....	.....	*125	.....	Merritt's and Custer's Cavalry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-21	Siege of Savannah, Ga. ....	.....	.....	43	14th, 15th, 17th and 20th Corps of Sherman's Army .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12-21	Stoneman's Raid from Bean's Station, Tenn., to Saltille, Va., including Abingdon, Glade Springs and Marion .....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Fort McAllister, Ga. ....	.....	20	123	2d Division of 15th Corps .....	.....	8	126	M.
14	Memphis, Tenn. ....	.....	24	110	4th Iowa Cavalry .....	.....	.....	.....	250
15 & 16	Nashville, Tenn. ....	.....	3	6	23d Corps, 1st and 3d Divs. 13th Corps, 23d Corps, Wilson's Cav. and detachments colored troops, convalescents .....	.....	.....	.....	4,462
17	Franklin, Tenn. ....	.....	400	1,740	Wilson's Cavalry .....	.....	.....	.....	1,800
17-19	Mitchell's Creek, Fla., and Pine Barren Creek, Ala. ....	.....	.....	.....	82d and 97th U. S. Colored	M.	11	.....	.....
20	Lacey's Springs .....	.....	2	22	Custer's Cavalry	M	40	.....	.....
23	Fort Fisher, N. C. ....	.....	8	38	10th Corps and North Atlantic Squadron, 4th and 11th Ill. Cav., 7th Ind., 4th and 10th Mo., 2d Wis., 2d N. J., 1st Miss. and 3d U. S. Colored Cavalry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Egypt Station, Miss. ....	.....	23	88	4th and 11th Ill. Cav., 3d U. S. Col. Cav. 15th Penn. Cav., Detachments of 10th, 12th and 13th Ind. Cav. and 2d Tenn. Cav. ....	.....	20	30	500
1865	Franklin, Miss. ....	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 2 & 3	Nauvoo and Thornhill, Ala. ....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	2	495
11	Beverly, W. Va. ....	.....	5	20	34th Ohio and 5th Ohio Cav.	M.	583	.....	.....
13-15	Fort Fisher, N. C. ....	.....	.....	.....	Portions of 24th and 25th Corps and Porter's Gunboats .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14-16	Poatoligo, S. C. ....	.....	134	749	17th Corps .....	.....	*400	.....	2,063
16	Explosion of the magazine and Fort Fisher, N. C. ....	.....	25	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Combance River and River's Bridge, S. C. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
to Feb. 9	Salkahatchie, S. C. ....	.....	*138	.....	15th and 17th Corps .....	.....	M.	.....	.....
5-7	Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, Va. ....	.....	232	1,052	5th Corps and 1st Div. 6th Corps and Gregg's Cavalry .....	.....	M.	1,200*	.....

* Killed and wounded — Brig.-Genl. Gholson killed.
 † Confederate — Brig.-Genls. Morrow, Snythe, Ayres, Sickel and Gwyn wounded.
 ‡ Hood's supply and pontoon train destroyed.
 § Union — Brig.-Genls. Morrow, Snythe, Davis, Gregg, Ayres, Sickel and Gwyn wounded.
 ¶ Confederate — Genl. Pegram killed and Sorrell wounded.

PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT — (Continued).

1865.	PLACE OF ENGAGEMENT.	FEDERAL FORCES ENGAGED.	FEDERAL.			CONFEDERATE.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Feb. 8-14	Williston, Blackville and Aiken, S. C.	Kilpatrick's Cavalry.....	20	76	....	*240	70	M. 100
10	James Island, S. C.	Maj.-Genl. Gilmore's command.....	14	114	....	30	....	....
11	Sugar Loaf Battery, Federal Pt., N. C.	Portions of 24th and 25th Corps.....	*20	....	....	....	....	....
15-17	Congaree Creek and Columbia, S. C.	15th Corps.....	....	....	M. 64	....	....	....
18	Ashby Gap, Va.	Detachment 14th Penna. Cav.....	6	19	....	....	....	....
18-22	Fort Anderson, Town Creek and Wilmington, N. C.	23d and 24th Corps and Porter's Gunboats.....	40	204	....	70	400	M. 375
22	Douglas Landing, Pine Bluff, Ark.	13th Illinois Cavalry.....	40	....	....	26	....	....
to Mar. 25	Sheridan's Raid in Virginia.	1st and 3d Divisions Cavalry Corps.....	*35	....	....	....	....	1,667
27	Olive Branch, La.	4th Wisconsin Cavalry.....	3	2	....	....	....	....
6	Natural Bridge, Fla.	2d and 9th U. S. Colored.....	22	46	M. 600	....	1,500+	M. 217
8-10	Wilcox's Bridge, N. C.	Palmer's, Carter's and Ruger's Divs.....	80	421	....	108	540	1,625
16	Averysboro, N. C.	20th Corps and Kilpatrick's Cavalry.....	77	477	M. 287	237	1,200	....
19-21	Bentonville, N. C.	14th, 15th and 29th Corps and Kilpatrick's Cavalry.....	191	1,168	....	....	....	....
20	Stoneman's Raid into Southwestern Virginia and North Carolina.....	Palmer's, Brown's and Miller's Cavalry Brigades.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
to Apr. 6	Wilson's Raid, Chickasaw, Ala., to Macon, Ga.	1st and 3d Divisions 9th Corps.....	63	345	M. 63	22	38	6,766
22	Ft. Steadman, in front of Petersburg, Va.	Assault of the 2d and 6th Corps.....	68	337	M. 506	*800	....	M. 1,881
to Apr. 24	....	....	103	864	M. 208	....	....	834

* Killed and wounded.

+ Killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

THE NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN THE “MONITOR” AND “MERRIMAC.”

The naval battle in Hampton Roads, Va., in the spring of 1862, which began with the sinking of the *Cumberland*, the burning of the *Congress*, the setting on fire of the *Minnesota*, and the rout of the *Roanoke* and *St. Lawrence* — all Federal men-of-war — by the great iron-clad *Merrimac* in a single afternoon, and ended with the gallant attack of the *Monitor* upon the big floating battery the next morning, is one of the most momentous and remarkable naval engagements known to history. None of the features of war that make battles glorious were wanting in this sanguinary conflict upon the shallow strait which on that spring morning separated the camp of the Northern troops from the white tents and grim batteries of the soldiers of the South. The tale of that day abounds in deeds of valor and heroic achievement from the hour the *Cumberland* sank with guns roaring and colors flying until the brave commander of the *Monitor*, with his eyes blinded from the effects of the enemy's shot, gave orders from the couch whereon he lay to his gallant comrades about him.

But the great and lasting issue of the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* is the fact that it revolutionized the navies of the world. This was the initial contest between iron-clad vessels, and its effect was to pronounce the doom of line-of-battle ships, and to demonstrate that rams and iron-clads were in the future to decide all naval warfare. Another remarkable feature of this combat is the circumstance that both of the vessels were in a great measure mere experiments, and upon ex-

perimental trips when they met and fought, and to the danger from battle was added to one of them, the *Monitor*, the peril of foundering at sea.

The Merrimac raised and armor-plated.

Before the summer of 1861 had passed, both North and South had awakened to a realization of the stubbornness of the conflict, and it was known that the contest would be long and bitter. All thoughts of an early cessation of hostilities had been put aside, and the entire country was under tribute to furnish brains, men and means for an extended and hazardous war. Three years before, naval officers and marine constructors had been much interested in the successful application of armor-plating to the steam-frigate *La Gloire* of the fleet of Napoleon III, which was immediately followed by the Admiralty of England similarly fitting out the *Warrior* and *Ironsides*. None of these iron-clad vessels had been tested in actual warfare, however, and it was, therefore, as an experiment that Lieutenant George M. Brooke, who had resigned from the United States Navy when the South seceded, suggested to Secretary-of-War Mallory of the Confederacy, that the frigate *Merrimac*, which had been burned and sunk at Norfolk when the Federal troops abandoned the Navy Yard, should be raised, rebuilt and plated with armor to be used against the wooden war vessels of the North in the coming spring. His plans were approved, and the work was at once begun in the Norfolk Navy Yard. Great pains were taken to keep all information concerning the fitting out of this iron-clad from the Navy Department of the North, but early in the fall news of the undertaking reached Washington.

Captain Ericsson constructs a "fighting machine."

The Secretary of the U. S. Navy and his advisers had already been discussing the project of constructing iron-clad vessels for use against the South, and the reconstruction of the *Merrimac* awakened them to a sense of the necessity for taking immediate action in the matter. Then John Ericsson laid the foundation of his fame. He had been studying the subject of armor-plating

ever since the *La Gloire* had been thus protected, and he now laid his plans before Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the U. S. Navy. Captain Ericsson's scheme was to construct what he called a "fighting machine," on an entirely different plan from that of any other armor-plated vessel. Instead of a great floating fort of unwieldy bulk, he designed an almost impregnable steam battery of light draught, suitable to navigate the shallow rivers and harbors of the Confederate States. It was necessary that work be begun at once, in order that the new vessel should be ready to combat the re-constructed *Merrimac* when navigation opened in the spring, and in October the keel was laid in the Navy Yard at Green Point. She was finished in January and commissioned in February.

Origin of the name of the *Monitor*.

The name *Monitor*, which has since become the generic name of all war vessels of her class, was given to the new fighting machine by Captain Ericsson, and he thus explained its origin to Gustavus V. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

NEW YORK, *Jan. 20th*, 1862.

SIR — In accordance with your request, I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Green Point.

The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe *Monitor* to those leaders. But there are other leaders who will also be startled and admonished by the booming of the guns from the impregnable iron turret. "Downing street" will hardly view with indifference this last "Yankee notion," this *Monitor*. To the Lords of the Admiralty the new craft will be a *Monitor* suggesting doubts as to the propriety of completing those four steel-clad ships at three-and-a-half millions apiece. On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery, *Monitor*.

Your obedient servant,

J. ERICSSON.

General description of the Monitor.

When the *Monitor* was in trim for battle she resembled — to quote a Confederate officer who saw her assail the *Merrimac* from Sewall's Point, "a tin can on a shingle." A newspaper correspondent wrote, that at a mile's distance she would be taken for a raft with an army ambulance amidships. She was one hundred and seventy-two feet in length, from stem to stern, and her thin, lower hull was protected by an overhanging armor. Her deck was one foot above the water line, and in the center was a revolving turret containing the guns — two eleven-inch smooth bores, firing solid shot weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. Her speed was between four and five knots per hour and she drew but twelve feet of water. In action, her smoke-stacks were taken apart and laid flat on deck, the draught to the engines being maintained by powerful blowers. The pilot-house was situated well forward, near the bow, and was built of wrought-iron logs nine inches thick, bolted through the corners, and covered with an iron plate two inches thick, which was not fastened, but kept in place only by its weight, in order to furnish egress for the crew in case of necessity. The sight-holes were made by inserting quarter-inch plates at the corners between the upper set of logs and those next below. This structure presented a flat surface on all sides and on top. It projected four feet above the deck, and was barely large enough to hold three men standing.

Departure of the Monitor for Hampton Roads.

The preparations for the departure of the *Monitor* were so hurried that the mechanics worked upon her night and day until the hour of her sailing, so that no opportunity was afforded to drill the crew at the guns, to work the revolving turret or to familiarize the men with the unusual features of the vessel. The *Monitor* was commanded by Lieutenant J. L. Worden, and her executive officer was Lieutenant S. Dana Greene, a boy of twenty-two years. Her crew were all volunteers, Lieutenant Worden having been authorized to select his men from the crew of any man-of-war in New York harbor. He addressed the

crews of the *North Carolina* and the *Sabine*, telling them of the dangers of a sea-voyage in an untried iron vessel, and the certainty of perilous warfare upon their arrival at Hampton Roads if the trip were accomplished in safety. Scores of sailors responded enthusiastically to his appeal; and when, on Thursday morning, March 6, 1862, the *Monitor* left New York Harbor in tow of a tug-boat, she carried as brave a handful of officers and as bold a crew as ever floated, the latter numbering a total of fifty-eight men.

General Description of the Merrimac.

On the day after the *Monitor* left New York for Hampton Roads the *Merrimac* steamed away from the Norfolk Navy Yard to try the effect of her armament upon the wooden fleet that the little "fighting-machine" unknown to them had started out to protect. Had the *Monitor* started a day earlier, or had the *Merrimac* waited twenty-four hours longer before leaving Norfolk, the result might have been very different, for the big iron-clad would then have been compelled to fight the *Monitor* and the wooden vessels all at once, instead of having an opportunity to disable the latter first. The *Merrimac*, before she was sunk at Norfolk, was a frigate of three thousand five hundred tons and forty guns. She was more than three hundred feet in length. When she was raised she was cut down to her old berth deck and both ends for seventy feet were covered over, so that when the vessel was in fighting trim they were just even with the water. On the midship section a roof of pitch-pine and oak, one hundred and seventy feet long, was built at an angle of forty-five degrees. This roof was twenty-four inches thick, and extended from the water line to a height of seven feet above the gun deck. Both ends were so rounded that pivot-guns could be used as bow and stern-chasers. This wooden backing was covered with iron plates, two inches thick and eight inches wide, the first tiers being put on horizontally, and the outside tier perpendicularly, and the whole bolted through the woodwork and clinched inside. The prow was of cast iron, pro-

jecting four feet, and the pilot-house was forward of the smoke-stack, and covered with four inches of iron, as were the sides. The rudder and propeller, both of which were entirely unprotected, were the weakest points of the iron clad. The armament of the *Merrimac* consisted of two seven-inch rifles, re-inforced with three-inch steel bands shrunk around the breech; these were the bow and stern pivots. There were in broadside two six-inch rifles similar to the above, and six nine-inch smooth bores — in all ten heavy guns.

The Reconstructed Vessel known as the *Virginia*.

When this vast floating battery was completed she was re-christened the *Virginia*, and was known by that name throughout the South, but in the naval records she has always been known as the *Merrimac*. Her commander was Flag Officer Franklin Buchanan, who had resigned from the U. S. Navy and she had as gallant a complement of officers and as brave a crew as shipped in the *Monitor*; the crew numbered upwards of three hundred men. As was the case with the *Monitor*, workmen had been engaged on the *Merrimac* up to the hour of sailing, and there had been no opportunity for drilling the men in the management of the guns or the handling of the floating arsenal. Her officers and crew were strangers to each other and to the ship, which traveled at so slow a rate of speed, and steered so badly that, with her great length, it took from thirty to forty minutes to turn her, while her draft of twenty-two feet of water confined her to a comparatively narrow channel in the Roads. Nevertheless she was faster than any wooden sailing vessel, and her great weight, with the iron ram at her prow, would have sunk any vessel then afloat.

The *Merrimac* Sails for Hampton Roads.

It was about eleven o'clock on the morning of Saturday, March 8, 1862, that the great iron-clad steamed out of Norfolk and up the Elizabeth river to Hampton Roads, where the wooden war-ships *Cumberland* and *Congress* lay at anchor off Newport News, while seven miles beyond, the war-frigates *Minnesota*, *Roanoke* and *St. Lawrence* were anchored off Fortress Monroe. The *Min-*

nesote and *Roanoke* had been sister-ships of the *Merrimac* before she was rebuilt as an iron-clad, and carried forty guns each. The *St. Lawrence* and the *Congress* carried each fifty guns, and the *Cumberland* thirty. It was a beautiful spring morning on which the *Merrimac* started upon her murderous cruise. There had been a light rain the night before, and the sails of the *Cumberland* and *Congress* were loosed to dry, washed clothes hung in their rigging and the sailors were lounging carelessly about in the sunshine, when the great black monster hove in sight from the South and headed directly toward them, resembling, as the pilot of the *Cumberland* said in his report, "a huge half-submerged crocodile." Lieutenant George U. Morris was in command of the *Cumberland*, Captain Radford, her commander, being absent on the *Roanoke* at a Court of Inquiry.

The Cumberland Opens Fire on the Merrimac.

Lieutenant Morris gave orders to prepare for instant action, and the *Cumberland* was sprung across the channel so that her broadside would bear upon the *Merrimac*. When the huge intruder had arrived within a mile's distance the *Cumberland* opened upon her with the pivot-guns, and a little later the whole broadside fired upon her; but to the consternation of officers and men, their heavy projectiles bounded from the mailed roof of the *Merrimac* like balls of India rubber, and the only effect of the volley was to cut off her flag-staff and bring down the Confederate colors. The *Congress* also opened upon the big iron-clad, and the *Cumberland* fired broadside after broadside with the effect, finally, of blowing the muzzles off two guns and tearing up the carriage of another, besides riddling the steam pipes and smoke-stack, and sweeping away every thing outside clean; and killing and wounding twenty-one men. It did not, however, stop her headway. The black monster advanced steadily until within a few feet of the *Cumberland*, when she sent a single shell through the port quarter, killing four marines and five seamen, and followed it up with a murderous broadside at point-blank range that mowed down officers, marines, gunners and sailors before it.

The Red Flag at the Cumberland's Fore-truck.

The *Merrimac* then steamed a mile up the James river and, turning, came down at full speed, and struck the ill-fated *Cumberland* under the starboard bow, knocking every man on board from his feet, and straightening the heavy cable chain out like a whipcord. It drove a hole in her hull the size of a hogshead, and keeled the ship over so that her yard-arms nearly touched the water, but the force of the resistance was such as to break the projecting ram from the prow of the iron-clad. The *Cumberland* fired broadside after broadside, but the *Merrimac* slowly fell astern, firing as she went, and doing terrible execution. "Surrender that ship, Morris, or I'll sink her," shouted Lieutenant Jones, a former schoolmate of Lieutenant Morris, through one of the port holes in the *Merrimac*. "I'll go down with her, first," replied Morris, and a moment later the red flag, meaning "No surrender," was run up to the *Cumberland's* fore-truck.

Sinking of the Cumberland.

Again the *Merrimac* ran down upon her, striking her amidships and doing murderous work with her guns. The decks of the frigate were slippery with blood, and the scuppers ran red, but no man faltered. As fast as one gun's crew were killed, another took its place, and thus gallantly fighting, the vessel slowly settled lower and lower in the water, and one after another her guns were submerged. A shell entered the ship's galley, and exploded in the coppers, scattering small fragments in every direction, and killing or wounding every man in the vicinity. In the forward part of the ship, from the galley to the manger, lay heaps of the dead and dying; and mangled, gasping forms crawled helplessly upon the bloody decks. The captain of one gun had both legs shot off below the knee, but he hobbled to his gun and pulled the string, and was crushed to death by the recoil of the piece upon him. The *Cumberland* settled fast, but her guns were fired after the water was knee-deep upon her decks. Then Lieutenant Morris shouted: "Up,

my brave boys, and save yourselves ! every man for himself, and God for us all ! ” All of the boats had been shot away but one, and it was filled by those who were fortunate enough to reach it first. The wounded were in the after cock-pit, and the chaplain went down with them, all perishing with the ship. Some of the uninjured sailors who came to the surface of the water were shot, and others who were able to swim reached Newport News in safety. Lieutenant Morris sprang overboard as the ship sank and was rescued by his men. The *Cumberland* went down in fifty-four feet of water, up to her cross-trees, with the flag of the Union still floating from her top-mast. Her commander had made the most desperate resistance against fearful odds known to the annals of naval warfare.

The Merrimac Attacks the Congress.

The victorious iron-clad now directed her attention to the *Congress*, pouring in a terrific fire upon her, and receiving no injury in return from the other's broadsides. The *Congress*, however, fought gallantly for an hour after the *Cumberland* went down, but her losses were terrible and she finally ran up the white flag. The *Minnesota*, *St. Lawrence* and *Roanoke* had all started down from Fortress Monroe when the firing began, but the channel was so shallow that the two latter went aground only a mile or two below the fort, and the *Minnesota* herself ran aground near the scene of action. From the Federal batteries at Newport News officers and men had watched the defeat of the two frigates in great consternation, but they were powerless to render any assistance, as their fire had no effect upon the *Merrimac*. The iron-clad was followed from Norfolk by the Confederate gun-boats of the James river squad; and as soon as the *Congress* floated the white flag Commodore Buchanan ordered the *Beaufort* and *Raleigh* to steam alongside, take off the men, and set the frigate on fire. Lieutenant Smith, commander of the *Congress*, had been killed, and Lieutenant Pendergrast, who succeeded him, delivered his sword and colors to Lieutenant Parker of the *Beaufort*, who ordered him to return to his ship and have the wounded removed as rapidly as possible.

The Gun-boats driven off by Federal Land Forces.

Meanwhile the Federal forces at Camp Butler, under command of General Mansfield, kept up a hot fire upon the Confederate gun-boats. The Twentieth Indiana Regiment and the First and Second Volunteers and the Eleventh Fire Zouaves Regiments of New York, with several other detachments, were lined along the shore, and sharpshooters from their rifle-pits on the banks picked off officers and men on the decks and in the rigging. Confederate officers called to General Mansfield to cease firing, and pointed to the white flag of the *Congress*. "The ship may float the white flag," shouted the General in return, "but we don't." Federal Battery L, of the Fourth United States Artillery, under command of Captain R. V. W. Howard, Lieutenant Joseph P. Sanger, and Lieutenant Hasbrouck, also kept up an incessant fire upon the Confederate gun-boats, from Newport News. Lieutenant Sanger opened upon two tugs that went alongside of the *Congress*, bursting the steam-chest of one, and driving both away, and at the same time a lucky shot exploded the steam-chest of the Confederate gun-boat *Yorktown*, which floated off and grounded on Sewall's Point. Lieutenant Taylor and Midshipman Hutter, of the *Raleigh*, were killed, and the fire finally became so hot that the gun boats were driven away with only thirty prisoners.

The Congress Fired with Hot-shot by the Merrimac.

Finding that he would be unable to take possession of the *Congress*, Commodore Buchanan ordered that she be fired with hot shot, and in a short time she was in flames fore and aft. Lieutenant Pendergrast and his men were still on board, but most of them effected their escape through the blazing rigging and sails, and swam to Newport News, where many of the wounded died on shore. Commodore Buchanan had been severely wounded during the last engagement, and the command now devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. The *Minnesota* was aground and at his mercy; but, as it was five o'clock and darkness was approaching, the pilots of the *Merrimac* would not

attempt the middle channel with the ebb-tide against them. The *Merrimac* therefore returned to Sewall's Point, intending to capture or destroy the *Minnesota* in the morning. The flag-staff of the *Merrimac* had been repeatedly carried away, and during the latter part of the combat her colors were kept flying from the smoke-stack and a boarding-pike. The damage to the *Merrimac* was all to the exterior of the vessel, her armor had been hardly injured. At Sewall's Point, Commodore Buchanan and the other wounded were sent to the Naval Hospital, and as one of the officers afterward said: "We slept at our guns, dreaming of other victories in the morning."

President Lincoln calls a meeting of his Cabinet.

The *Merrimac's* crushing victory over the two Federal war ships having taken place within sight of both camps, the news was received in Washington and Richmond before night-fall. In the South the victory was of course the occasion of the wildest rejoicing, but in the North the utmost consternation prevailed. President Lincoln called a meeting of the Cabinet, upon receiving the news, and each member manifested great depression. "The *Merrimac*," said Secretary Stanton, "will change the whole character of the war. She will destroy, *seriatim*, every naval vessel. She will lay all the cities on the seaboard under contribution. I shall immediately recall Burnside; Port Royal must be abandoned. I will notify the Governors and municipal authorities in the North to take instant measures to protect their harbors. We may even receive a shell or a cannon-ball from the *Merrimac* in the White House."

Burning of the Congress.

All during that night the *Congress* burned in Hampton Roads, watched by hundreds of soldiers from Newport News and Sewall's Point, and by the sailors on board the *Minnesota*, lying aground and expecting to be scuttled in the morning by the remorseless black monster that had destroyed her sister ships. The burning vessel, seen from the shore, was a beautiful sight as the flames crept up the rigging and every mast, spar and rope glittered

against the sky in dazzling lines of fire. For hours the flames raged, with hardly a perceptible change in the wondrous picture, and at regular intervals loaded guns and shells, exploding as the fire reached them, sent forth their deep reverberations echoing and re-echoing from every headland of the bay. The masts and rigging were still standing apparently almost intact, when, about two o'clock in the morning, the sky was rent by a tremendous flash and a vast sheet of flame rose high into the air. Blazing fragments filled the sky, and after a long interval, a deep, deafening report announced the explosion of the ship's powder magazine. The hull of the vessel still remained intact, however, and continued to burn until its brightness was effaced by the morning sun.

The perilous Sea voyage of the *Monitor*.

But the joyful anticipations of the Confederacy were doomed to disappointment, as the gloomy forebodings of President Lincoln and his Cabinet were destined not to be realized. During that day of carnage and blood the gallant little *Monitor* had been bravely buffeting her way southward to Hampton Roads. The day before she had only avoided foundering with all on board by the herculean efforts of officers and crew. The berth-deck hatch leaked in spite of all that could be done, and the water came down under the turret like a waterfall, and through the narrow eye-holes in the pilot-house with such force as to knock the helmsman completely round from the wheel. The water also came through the blower-pipes in such quantities that the belts of the blower engines slipped; and, the artificial draught upon the engines ceasing, the fires did not get enough air for combustion. To add to their peril, when the engineers rushed into the engine-room to repair this difficulty, they were almost suffocated by escaping gas, and it was necessary to carry them to the top of the turret to revive them. The water now poured in through the hawser-hole and down the smoke-stacks and blower-pipes in such quantities as to threaten to sink the vessel. The engine-room was uninhabitable on account of the gas, the steam-pumps could not be operated because the fires had been almost

extinguished, and, when the hand-pumps were tried, they were found not to have sufficient force to throw the water through the top of the turret, the only opening. It was the subsidence of the wind alone that prevented the vessel from sinking.

Arrival of the Monitor at Hampton Roads.

But toward evening it became calm, and the engines were put in operation. At midnight rough weather was again encountered, and, to add to the other difficulties, the wheel-ropes were jammed. All night officers and men fought the leaks, and toward morning smooth water was once more reached. At four o'clock on the afternoon of that day, which proved calm and peaceful, the little *Monitor* passed Cape Henry when those aboard could hear the booming of the guns that were then setting fire to the ill-fated *Congress*. Steaming into Hampton Roads, unperceived by the enemy's vessels in the darkness, Lieutenant Worden found the *Minnesota* hard aground, expecting to be scuttled in the morning, and learned the extent of the disasters inflicted upon the *Congress* and *Cumberland* by the *Merrimac*. The *Congress* was then burning brightly, and the men on the *Monitor* witnessed the final explosion, and by the light of the burning vessel saw the top masts of the *Cumberland* rising from the water with the Union flag that had been defended so valorously still flying from her peak. Undaunted by the terrible destruction her huge adversary had accomplished, the little *Monitor* prepared to attack her in the morning; and when daylight broke on Sunday the *Merrimac* and her consorts were discovered at anchor off Sewall's Point. Lieutenant Greene, of the *Monitor*, has called attention to the fact that the physical condition of the officers and men of the two ships was in striking contrast. "The *Merrimac*," he said, "had passed the night quietly near Sewall's Point, her people enjoying rest and sleep, elated by the thoughts of the victory they had achieved that day, and cheered by the prospects of another easy victory on the morrow. The *Monitor* had barely escaped shipwreck twice within the last thirty-six hours, and since Friday morning (forty-eight

hours before) few, if any, of those on board had closed their eyes in sleep, or had any thing to eat but hard bread, as cooking was impossible."

The Monitor attacks the Merrimac.

At half-past seven o'clock the *Merrimac* left Sewall's Point and steered in the direction of the *Minnesota*. Her officers had detected the *Monitor*, and knew that she was the iron-clad that had been building at Greenpoint, but victory had made them confident, and the diminutive aspect of the little "fighting machine" provoked their ridicule. The *Monitor* at once advanced to meet the bulky iron-clad in order to keep her as far away from the helpless *Minnesota* as possible. Lieutenant Worden took his place in the pilot-house, and with him were the pilot and quartermaster, who steered the vessel throughout the engagement. Lieutenant Greene had charge of the guns in the turret, assisted by the acting master, chief engineer and sixteen brawny men. As the *Monitor* reached the *Merrimac* the wooden vessels left her, and the next moment the *Monitor* fired her first shot. The *Merrimac* retaliated with a broadside, and several heavy shots struck the turret of the *Monitor*, which remained intact and continued to revolve, which gave her gunners confidence, and broadsides were exchanged as fast as the guns could be served, sometimes at a distance of only two or three yards apart. The little *Monitor* dodged about her bulky adversary trying to find a vulnerable spot; once a dash was made at the stern to disable the screw, but the vessel missed its mark. The *Merrimac* aimed most of her shots at the turret of the *Monitor*, and the iron hail beating upon the iron roof almost deafened the gunners with its terrible detonations. The acting master was disabled by a shot that struck the turret as he was leaning against it, and his work thereafter devolved upon the engineer. The speaking-tube from the pilot-house to the turret was also broken early in the action, so that it was impossible for the commander to communicate with the executive officer except by means of messengers, thereby greatly increasing the difficulties of the emergency, as many technical communications miscarried.

The Merrimac Abandons the Field.

Once the *Merrimac* tried to ram the *Monitor*, but the little vessel nimbly dodged the blow, and at the same moment Lieutenant Greene planted a one hundred and eighty pound shot upon the forward part of the other's casement. All the morning the battle raged at close quarters, but, soon after noon, a shell from the *Merrimac* struck the sight-hole in the forward side of the pilot-house, and exploding lifted the iron plate and completely blinded Lieutenant Worden, who was standing immediately behind it. The flood of light rushing into the pilot-house caused Worden, in his blind condition, to believe that the vessel was severely injured; he gave orders to sheer off, and left Lieutenant Greene in command. Wounded and suffering as he was, Lieutenant Worden's fortitude never forsook him, and when he was told that the *Minnesota* was saved, he said: "Then I can die happy." Lieutenant Greene at once ordered another attack upon the *Merrimac*, but it was discovered that she was on her way to Sewall's Point. A few shots were fired after her, but she continued on her way to Norfolk.

The Monitor founders at Sea.

Both the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* claimed the victory in this first contest of iron-clads — the *Merrimac* on the ground that the *Monitor* first sheered off; while the *Monitor's* officers claimed that, though they temporarily discontinued hostilities, the *Merrimac* was the first to retreat. Lieutenant Greene said: "It has never been denied that the object of the *Merrimac* on the 9th of March was to complete the destruction of the Union fleet in Hampton Roads, and that in this she was completely foiled and driven off by the *Monitor*; nor has it been denied that, at the close of the engagement, the *Merrimac* retreated to Norfolk, leaving the *Monitor* in possession of the field." Both of the vessels that were destined to revolutionize naval warfare were short-lived. The *Merrimac*, upon arriving at Norfolk, was placed in dry-dock and thoroughly repaired, a much heavier ram being substituted for the one she had lost in the attack upon the

Cumberland. When the repairs were completed, early in April the *Merrimac* again steamed down to Hampton Roads but no more fighting was done, and, when the Confederates evacuated Norfolk, she was burned on the James river to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federal troops. In December of the same year the *Monitor* foundered and sunk with many of her crew in a storm off Cape Hatteras, while on her way to Charleston.



APPENDIX

CONTAINING PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS, THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATIONS, THE PROCLAMATION DECLARING THE WAR AT AN END AND THE UNIVERSAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION. ALSO STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO THE NATIONAL DEBT, PRICE OF GOLD, SLAVE POPULATION OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1860, ETC.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MARCH 4, 1861.

Fellow-citizens of the United States: In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the president "before he enters on the execution of his office."

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

“Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.”

I now reiterate these sentiments; and, in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause — as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

“No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.”

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the law-giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution — to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, “shall be delivered up,” their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or by State authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him, or to others,

by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept, on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to *how* it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?"

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a president under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope of precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that, in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all National governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever — it

being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it — break it, so to speak; but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And, finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was “*to form a more perfect Union.*”

But if destruction of the Union, by one, or by a part only, of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is *less* perfect than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that *resolves* and *ordinances* to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary. I trust

this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the National authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but, beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable with all, that I deem it better to forego, for the time, the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the National troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our National fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it?

Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from — will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution — certainly would if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. *May* Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. *Must* Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the government is acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them when-

ever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decision must be binding, in any case, upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions, affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is *right*, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is *wrong*, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases *after* the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory *after* separation than *before*? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their *constitutional* right of amending

it, or their *revolutionary* right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution — which amendment, however, I have not seen — has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision now to be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose; but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government, as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely pre-

vail, by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief; and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of weakness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and *well* upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take *deliberately*, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty.

In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while *I* shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend it."

I am loth to close We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Secretary of State — William H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury — Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; succeeded July 5, 1864, by William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine.

Secretary of War — Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; succeeded January 11, 1862, by Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy — Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Interior — Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana; succeeded January 8, 1863, by John P. Usher, of Indiana.

Attorney-General — Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Postmaster-General — Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.**THE "PROVISIONAL."**

(February 18, 1861, to February 18, 1862.)

President — Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Vice-President — Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State — Robert Toombs, of Georgia, from February 21 to July 30; resigned, and succeeded by Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Treasury — Charles G. Memminger, of South Carolina, from February 21.

Secretary of War — Leroy Pope Walker, of Alabama, from February 21 to September 10; resigned, and succeeded by Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

Secretary of the Navy — Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, from March 4.

Attorney-General — Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, from February 21 to September; resigned, and succeeded by Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama.

Postmaster-General — John H. Reagan, of Texas, from March 6, Henry J. Ellet, of Mississippi, first appointed, having declined.

THE PERMANENT ADMINISTRATION.

(From February 19, 1862.)

President — Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Vice-President — Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.

THE CABINET.

(Confirmed March 23, 1862.)

Secretary of State — Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

Secretary of the Treasury — Charles G. Memminger, of South Carolina; resigned, in June, 1864, and succeeded by George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina.

Secretary of War — George W. Randolph, of Virginia; resigned, and succeeded by James A. Seddon, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Navy — Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida.

Attorney-General — Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama; resigned on election as Governor of Alabama, in November, 1863, and succeeded by George Davis, of North Carolina.

Postmaster-General — John H. Reagan, of Texas.

INTENTION TO EMANCIPATE SLAVES, PROCLAIMED.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so-called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have vol-

untarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued. That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following :

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such.

"ARTICLE —. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands, for the purpose of

returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial for violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

“Section 2. And be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.”

Also to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled “An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes,” approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

“Section 9. And be it further enacted, that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.”

“Section 10. And be it further enacted, that no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.”

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited. And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall

have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the Constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to-wit:

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

“That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by Proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen

thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States, and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to-wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages;

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION ANNOUNCING REBELLION AT AN END.

WHEREAS, by proclamations of the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

AND WHEREAS, by another proclamation made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana,

Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and to such other parts of that State and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents) were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

AND WHEREAS, by another proclamation of the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June seventh in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

AND WHEREAS, by another proclamation made on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in South Carolina,) were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States.

AND WHEREAS, the House of Representatives, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:

“Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor

for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

AND WHEREAS, the Senate of the United States, on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

"*Resolved*, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

AND WHEREAS, these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate;

AND WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the thirteenth day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States Officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions;

AND WHEREAS, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people

of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;

AND WHEREAS, in view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or the power to go out of, or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States;

AND WHEREAS, the people of the several before-mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important resolution of national unity;

AND WHEREAS, it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power or devastated, so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom;

AND WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates;

AND WHEREAS, such constituent States must necessarily be and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made equals and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity, and power, with the several States with which they are united;

AND WHEREAS, the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance;

AND WHEREAS, standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of

the writ of *habeas corpus* are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

AND WHEREAS, the policy of the government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE UNIVERSAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations, offered amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of March, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867, and on the 4th day of July, in the present year; and

WHEREAS, The authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as, at the dates of said several proclamations, were deemed necessary and proper may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that a universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the National Government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war with restoration of rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight [SEAL.] hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of United States of America the ninety-third.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

STATEMENT

of the free population; the slave population and the total population of the several States and Territories in the years 1850 and 1860.

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1850.			CENSUS OF 1860.		
	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama	428,779	342,844	771,623	529,164	435,132	964,296
Arkansas	162,797	47,100	209,897	324,323	111,104	435,427
California	92,597	.....	92,597	380,015	.....	380,015
Connecticut	370,792	.....	370,792	460,151	.....	460,151
Delaware	89,242	2,290	91,532	110,420	1,798	112,218
Florida	48,135	39,310	87,445	78,686	61,753	140,439
Georgia	523,503	381,682	906,185	595,097	462,230	1,057,327
Illinois	851,470	.....	851,470	1,711,753	.....	1,711,753
Indiana	988,416	.....	988,416	1,350,479	.....	1,350,479
Iowa	192,214	.....	192,214	674,948	.....	674,948
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	107,110	.....	107,110
Kentucky	771,424	210,981	982,405	930,223	225,490	1,155,713
Louisiana	272,953	244,809	517,762	376,913	332,520	709,433
Maine	583,169	.....	583,169	628,276	.....	628,276
Maryland	492,666	90,368	583,034	569,846	87,188	687,034
Massachusetts ..	994,514	.....	994,514	1,231,065	.....	1,231,065
Michigan	397,654	.....	397,654	749,112	.....	749,112
Minnesota	6,077	.....	6,077	162,022	.....	162,022
Mississippi	296,648	309,878	606,526	354,699	436,696	791,395
Missouri	594,622	87,422	682,044	1,058,352	114,965	1,173,317
New Hampshire ..	317,976	.....	317,976	326,172	.....	326,172
New Jersey	489,319	236	489,555	672,031	.....	672,031
New York	3,097,394	.....	3,097,394	3,887,542	.....	3,887,542
North Carolina ..	580,491	288,548	869,039	661,586	331,081	992,667
Ohio	1,980,329	.....	1,980,329	2,339,599	.....	2,339,599
Oregon	13,294	.....	13,294	52,464	.....	52,464
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	.....	2,311,786	2,906,370	.....	2,906,370
Rhode Island	147,545	.....	147,545	174,621	.....	174,621
South Carolina ..	283,523	384,984	668,507	301,271	402,541	703,812
Tennessee	762,258	239,459	1,002,717	834,063	275,784	1,109,847
Texas	454,431	58,161	512,592	420,651	180,388	601,039
Vermont	314,120	.....	314,120	315,116	.....	315,116
Virginia	949,133	472,528	1,421,661	1,105,196	490,887	1,596,083
Wisconsin	305,391	.....	305,391	775,873	.....	775,873
	19,866,662	3,200,600	23,067,262	27,185,109	3,949,557	31,134,666
TERRITORIES.						
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	34,197	.....	34,197
Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	4,839	.....	4,839
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	28,832	10	28,842
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	6,857	.....	6,857
New Mexico	61,547	.....	61,547	93,517	24	93,541
Utah	11,354	26	11,380	40,266	29	40,295
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	11,578	.....	11,578
Dist. of Columbia	48,000	3,687	51,687	71,895	3,181	75,076
Total	19,987,563	3,204,313	23,191,876	27,477,090	3,952,801	31,429,891

The Popular Vote for President in 1860.

STATES.	PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1860.			
	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Breckenridge	Bell.
Alabama		13,651	48,831	27,875
Arkansas		5,227	28,732	20,094
California	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	43,792	15,552	14,641	*3,291
Delaware	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864
Florida		367	8,543	5,437
Georgia		11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913
Indiana	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kansas				
Kentucky	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana		7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331
Michigan	88,480	65,057	805	405
Minnesota	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi		3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	58,324	*62,801		
New York	353,804	*303,329		
North Carolina		2,701	48,539	44,990
Ohio	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon	5,270	3,951	5,006	183
Pennsylvania	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	12,244	*7,707		
South Carolina				
Tennessee		11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas			47,548	*15,438
Vermont	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	86,110	65,021	888	161
	1,857,610	1,365,976	847,953	590,631

* Fusion.

Statement of the National Debt, November 30, 1865.

Debt bearing interest in Coin.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Interest.
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6 per cent	\$9,415,250 00	\$64,915 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6 per cent	8,908,341 80	534,500 50
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 per cent	20,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
June 22, 1860	Bonds	7 per cent	7,022,000 00	331,100 00
February 8, 1861	Bonds	6 per cent	18,415,000 00	1,104,300 00
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Bonds	6 per cent	30,000,000 00	2,000,000 00
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Bonds exchanged for 7-30s.	6 per cent	133,252,450 00	8,059,117 00
February 29, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s.	6 per cent	114,160,400 00	6,849,624 00
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s.	6 per cent	90,500,200 00	5,430,000 00
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s—Conversions.	6 per cent	50,500,200 00	3,035,418 00
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 per cent	172,770,100 00	8,638,005 00
March 2, 1861	Bonds, Oregon war	6 per cent	1,016,000 00	60,960 00
March 3, 1863	Bonds	6 per cent	75,000,000 00	4,500,000 00
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest			\$1,167,169,941 80	\$68,032,275 50

Debt bearing interest in Lawful Money.

July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, Un. Pac. R. R. Co. (E. D.)	6 per cent	\$640,000 00	38,400 00
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, Central Pacific R. R. Co	6 per cent	1,898,000 00	113,880 00
July 11, 1862	Temporary loan	4 per cent	612,227 98	24,489 11
July 11, 1862	Temporary loan	5 per cent	21,644,710 65	1,082,235 53
July 11, 1862	Temporary loan	6 per cent	67,266,168 47	4,033,570 10
March 1, 1862	Certificates of indebtedness.	6 per cent	55,921,000 00	3,355,260 00
March 3, 1863	1 and 2 years, notes.	5 per cent	\$211,000,000 00	
Less withdrawn and destroyed, or ready to be destroyed			178,463 099 00	
March 3, 1863, June 30, 1864	3 years comp'd int. notes	6 per cent	\$223,864,140 00	1,626,845 05
Less withdrawn and destroyed, or ready to be destroyed			56,851,999 00	
June 30, 1864	3 years Treasury notes	7 3-10 per cent	\$234,400,000 00	
March 3, 1865	3 years Treasury notes	7 3-10 per cent	65,600,000 00	
March 3, 1865	3 years Treasury notes	7 3-10 per cent	300,000,000 00	21,900,000 00
March 3, 1865	3 years Treasury notes	7 3-10 per cent	300,000,000 00	21,900,000 00
March 3, 1865	3 years Treasury notes	7 3-10 per cent	230,000,000 00	16,790,000 00
Aggregate of debt bearing lawful money interest			\$1,177,531,149 10	\$70,864,679 79

Debt on which Interest has ceased.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Amount outstanding.
September 9, 1860.	Bonds, Taxes Indemnity ..	\$725,000 00
July 17, 1861.	Notes, three years	250,500 00
April 15, 1862.	Bonds	81,268 68
Acts prior to 1857.	Treasury notes	104,511 64
December 23, 1857.	Treasury notes	8,800 00
December 27, 1860.	Treasury notes	4,600 00
March 17, 1861.	Temporary loan, coin	1,200 00
July 11, 1862.	Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased.	\$1,187,480 32

Recapitulation.

	Amount outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	\$1,167,169,941 80	\$68,032,275 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.	1,177,531,149 10	70,864,679 79
Debt on which interest has ceased.	1,187,480 32	.....
Debt bearing no interest	368,744,743 53	.....
	\$2,714,633,314 75	\$138,896,955 29

Legal Tender Notes in Circulation.

One and two years, five per cent notes	\$32,536,901
United States notes, old issue	392,070
United States notes, new issue	426,349,326
Compound interest notes	167,012,141
	\$626,290,438

Debt bearing no interest.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Amount outstanding.
July 17, August 5, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862.	U. S. Notes	\$50,000,000 00
Less amt. withdrawn.		59,607,930 00
		\$392,070 00
Am't. outstanding, February 25, July 11, 1862, and January 17, 1863.	U. S. Notes	398,189,124 00
		\$398,581,194 00
Issued in redemption of temporary loan.	U. S. Notes	\$40,300,202 00
Less amt. withdrawn.		21,140,000 00
		28,160,202 00
July 17, 1862.	Fractional Cur'y.	\$8,545,351 61
March 3, 1863.	Fractional Cur'y.	17,559,845 56
		26,105,197 20
March 3, 1863.	Gold C's of Dep.	7,200,410 00
		\$460,047,033 20
Suspended requisitions.		509,231 00
Amount in Treasury	Coin	\$47,224,379 10
	Currency	44,587,141 57
		91,811,520 67
Aggregate of debt not bearing interest		\$368,744,743 53

Soldiers furnished to the Union Army from April 15, 1861, to the close of the war.

STATES.	Enlistments.	Commutation.	Bounty.
Maine	72,114	\$610,200	\$7,837,643
New Hampshire	34,629	208,500	9,636,313
Vermont	35,262	593,400	4,528,714
Massachusetts	152,048	1,610,400	22,965,550
Rhode Island	23,699	141,300	820,768
Connecticut	57,379	455,500	6,887,564
New York	484,260	5,485,733	86,629,227
New Jersey	81,010	1,265,700	23,868,966
Pennsylvania	366,107	8,634,300	43,155,986
Delaware	13,670	416,100	1,136,599
Maryland	50,816	1,131,900	6,271,992
West Virginia	32,068	861,737	861,737
District of Columbia	16,872	96,900	134,010
Ohio	319,659	1,978,087	23,557,373
Indiana	197,147	235,500	9,182,354
Illinois	259,147	15,900	17,236,205
Michigan	89,372	614,709	9,664,855
Wisconsin	96,424	1,533,600	5,855,356
Minnesota	25,052	316,800	2,000,464
Iowa	76,309	22,500	1,615,171
Missouri	109,111	997,530	1,282,148
Kentucky	79,025	692,577	692,577
Kansas	20,151	57,407	57,407
Tennessee	31,092	.....	.....
Arkansas	8,289	.....	.....
North Carolina	3,156	.....	.....
California	15,725	.....	.....
Nevada	1,080	.....	.....
Oregon	1,810	.....	.....
Washington Territory	964	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory	3,157	.....	.....
Colorado Territory	4,903	.....	.....
Dakota Territory	206	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory	6,561	.....	.....
Alabama	2,576	.....	.....
Florida	1,290	.....	.....
Louisiana	5,224	.....	.....
Mississippi	545	.....	.....
Texas	1,965	.....	.....
Indian Nation	3,530	.....	.....
Colored Troops*	93,441	.....	.....
Total	2,867,345	\$26,366,616	\$284,805,400
Paid by United States . . . . .	.....	.....	300,223,500
Total bounty money . . . . .	.....	.....	\$585,028,900

When the war closed there were in the field, on the 30th day of April, 1865, 1,000,516 men actually in service, and an enrollment of 2,245,063 men subject to draft. This would make the total fighting force of the free States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and in good physical health, and not including foreigners not naturalized, to be 3,245,579 men.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths from wounds	96,089	Dishonorably discharged	5,390
Deaths from disease	184,331	Resignations	22,281
Desertions	199,045	Missing, etc	7,062
Honorably discharged	174,577	Total	914,081
Discharged for disability	224,306		

* Colored troops organized at various stations in the States in rebellion; embracing all not specifically credited to States, and which cannot be so assigned.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF GOLD IN NEW YORK, 1862-1878.

[Compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.]

MONTH.	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
January	103½	101½	160¾	133½	159¾	151½	234¾	197½	141¾	136¾	137½	132¾
February	104½	102½	172¾	152½	161	157½	216¾	196½	140¾	135¾	140½	135½
March	102½	101½	171¾	139	169¾	159	201	148½	136¾	124½	140½	135½
April	102½	101½	157½	145½	184¾	166¾	154½	143½	129½	125½	141½	132½
May	104½	102½	154½	143½	190	168	145½	128½	141½	125½	138½	135
June	109½	103½	148½	140½	250	193	147½	135½	167½	137½	138½	136½
July	120½	108½	145	123½	285	222	146½	138½	155½	147	140½	138
August	116½	112½	129½	122½	261¾	231½	145½	140½	152½	146½	142½	139½
September	124	116½	143½	126½	254½	191	145	142½	147½	143½	146½	141
October	133½	122	153½	140½	227½	189	149	144½	154½	145½	145½	140½
November	133½	129	154	143	260	210	148½	145½	148½	137½	141½	138½
December	134	128½	152½	148½	243	212½	148½	144½	141½	131½	137½	133
Year	134	101½	172½	122½	285	151½	234¾	128½	167½	125½	146½	132½

MONTH.	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
January	142½	133½	136½	134½	123½	119½	111½	110½	110½	108½	114½	111½
February	144	139½	136½	130½	121½	115½	112½	110½	111	109½	115½	112½
March	141½	137½	132½	130½	116½	110½	111½	110½	110½	109½	118½	114½
April	140½	137½	134½	131½	115½	111½	111½	110½	113½	109½	119½	116½
May	140½	139½	144½	134½	115½	113½	112½	111	114½	112½	118½	116½
June	141½	139½	139½	136½	114½	110½	113½	111½	114½	113	118½	115
July	145½	143½	137½	134½	122½	111½	113½	111½	115½	113½	116½	115
August	150	143½	136½	131½	122	114½	113½	111½	115½	112½	116½	114½
September	145½	141½	162½	129½	116½	112½	115½	112½	115½	112½	116½	110½
October	140½	133½	132	128½	113½	111½	115	111½	115½	112½	111½	107½
November	137	132	128½	121½	113½	110	112½	110½	114½	111½	110½	106½
December	136½	134½	124	119½	111½	110½	110½	108½	113½	111½	112½	108½
Year	150	132	162½	119½	123½	110	115½	108½	115½	108½	119½	106½

MONTH.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
January	112½	110½	113½	111½	113½	112½	107½	105½	102½	101½
February	113	111½	115½	113½	114½	112½	106½	104½	102½	101½
March	113½	111½	117	114½	115	113½	105½	104½	102½	100½
April	114½	111½	115½	114	113½	112½	107½	104½	101½	100½
May	113½	111½	116½	115	113½	112½	107½	106½	101½	100½
June	112½	110½	117½	116½	113	111½	106½	104½	101	100½
July	110½	109	117½	111½	112½	111½	106½	105½	100½	100½
August	110½	109½	114½	112½	112½	109½	105½	103½	100½	100½
September	110½	109½	117½	113½	110½	109½	104	102½	100½	100½
October	110½	109½	117½	114½	113½	108½	103½	102½	100½	100½
November	112½	110	116½	114½	110½	108½	103½	102½	100½	100½
December	112½	110½	115½	112½	109	107	103½	102½	100½	100
Year	114½	109	117½	111½	115	107	107½	102½	102½	100

PRICE OF GOLD FOR CONFEDERATE NOTES FROM JAN-
UARY 1, 1861, TO MAY 12, 1865, INCLUSIVE.

1861.

January 1 to May 1.....	5 pr.
May 1 to October 1	10 pr.
October 1 to October 15...	12 pr.
October 15 to November 15	15 pr.
December 1.....	20 pr.
December 15.....	30 pr.

1862.

January 1.....	20 pr.
January 25.....	20 pr.
February 1.....	25 pr.
February 15.....	40 pr.
March 1.....	50 pr.
March 15.....	65 pr.
April 1.....	75 pr.
April 15.....	80 pr.
May 1.....	90 pr.
May 15.....	96 pr.
June 1.....	95 pr.
June 15.....	\$2 00 for 1
July 1.....	2 00 for 1
July 15.....	2 00 for 1
August 1.....	2 20 for 1
August 15.....	2 20 for 1
September 1.....	2 50 for 1
September 15.....	2 50 for 1
October 1.....	2 50 for 1
October 15.....	2 50 for 1
Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 1863....	3 00 for 1

1863.

February 1 to March	3 10 for 1
March 1.....	3 85 for 1
March 15 to May 15	2 00 for 1
May 15	6 00 for 1
June 1.....	6 50 for 1
June 15.....	7 50 for 1
July 1.....	8 00 for 1
July 15.....	10 00 for 1
August 1.....	10 00 for 1
August 15.....	15 00 for 1
September 1.....	14 00 for 1
September 23.....	14 00 for 1
October 1.....	13 00 for 1
October 15	12 50 for 1
November 1.....	13 00 for 1

November 15.....	\$15 50 for 1
December 1.....	20 00 for 1
December 15.....	21 00 for 1

1864.

January 1.....	21 00 for 1
January 15.....	20 00 for 1
February 1.....	20 00 for 1
February 15.....	21 00 for 1
March 1.....	26 00 for 1
March 15.....	20 00 for 1
April 1.....	19 00 for 1
April 15.....	21 00 for 1
May 1.....	20 00 for 1
May 15.....	18 00 for 1
July 1 to July 15.....	18 00 for 1
July 15 to August 15.....	20 00 for 1
August 15.....	20 50 for 1
September 1.....	20 50 for 1
September 15.....	22 50 for 1
October 1.....	27 00 for 1
October 15.....	25 00 for 1
November 1.....	26 50 for 1
November 15.....	28 00 for 1
December 1.....	32 00 for 1
December 15.....	25 00 for 1
December 31.....	51 00 for 1

1865.

January 1.....	60 00 for 1
January 15.....	65 00 for 1
February 1.....	50 00 for 1
February 15.....	46 00 for 1
March 1.....	55 00 for 1
March 15.....	58 00 for 1
April 1.....	70 00 for 1
April 15.....	80 00 for 1
April 20.....	100 00 for 1
April 26.....	200 00 for 1
April 27.....	300 00 for 1
April 28.....	500 00 for 1
April 29.....	800 00 for 1
April 30.....	1,000 00 for 1
May 1.....	1,200 00 for 1

Which was the last actual sale of Con-
federate notes.

Value of Confederate Currency Legally Established.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month (and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864), from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit.

MONTHS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January		\$1 20	\$3 00	\$21 00	\$50 00
February		1 30	3 00	21 00	50 00
March		1 50	4 00	23 00	60 00
April		1 50	5 00	20 00	100 00
May		1 50	5 50	19 00	.....
June		1 50	6 50	18 00	.....
July		1 50	9 00	21 00	.....
August		1 50	14 00	23 00	.....
September		2 00	14 00	25 00	.....
October		2 00	14 00	26 00	.....
November	\$1 10	2 50	15 00	30 00	.....
December	1 15	2 50	20 00	.....	.....
December 1st to 10th, inclusive				35 00	.....
December 11th to 20th, inclusive				42 00
December 21st to 31st, inclusive				49 00





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